The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 44. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. NUMBER 41.

The Oxford Democrat

IS

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

BY

GEO. H. WATKINS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Selected Story.

TEN MINUTES LATE.

In '62 there wasn't a likelier fellow on the line than George Kirke.

He was the son of a poor man, and his mother was dead. His father was a confirmed invalid of the rheumatic order, and George played the dutiful son to him in a way that would astonish the young men of to-day.

Somehow, nobody knew exactly how, George had managed to pick up a good education, and he had polished it off, so to speak, by a two year's course at a commercial college.

Kirke began on the Stony Hill Railroad when he was about twenty-one or twenty-two years old. First, he was a brakeman. This railway business is a regular succession, and, generally speaking, a man has to work his way up. It isn't often that he works his way up to the dignity of conductor at one step, with the chance to pocket ten cent scrips, and with the privilege of helping all the good-looking and well-dressed young ladies out of the cars, and letting the homely ones, with babies and bandboxes in their arms, stumble out as best t hey may.

George did his duty so well that he was soon promoted to fireman, and after he had learned the workings of the machine, he was made engineer and given an engine.

The engine was one of the newest and best on the line, and was called the Fiyaway, and George was very proud of her, you may well believe.

I tell you, sir, your true engineer—one that is out and out for the business, and feels his responsibility—takes as much pride in his engine as the jockey does in his favorite race horse, and would sit up nights, or neglect his sweetheart, to keep the brasses and filagrees of his machine, so's you could see your face in 'em.

There was another man wanted George's chance. There's generally more than one after every paying job.

Jack Halliday had been waiting some time to be engineer of the Fiyaway, and when he lost it he was mad enough to pull hair. He was a brakeman, likewise, and had been on the road two years longer than Kirke, and it would seem that the chance really belonged to him, yet he was a quarrelsome, disagreeable fellow, with independence enough to have set an Emperor up in business, and still have some left.

When Jack realized that George had got the inside track of him, his anger was at a white heat. He cursed Kirke, and cursed the company, and old Whateiy, the Superintendent, and things generally, until it seemed a pity there was not something else to curse, he was in such fine cursing order.

There was more than one thing which made Jack Halliday down on George Kirke. George had been his rival in many respects, and particularly where the fairer creation was concerned.—George was a great favorite with the girls, for he was handsome and generous, and good-natured, and Jack was sarcastic, and always on the contrary side, and the girls avoided him as they always should such a man.

We always expected that ill would come to George from Jack's bad blood against him, and we warned him more than once, but he always laughed, and reminded us of the old saw that "barking dogs seldom bite," which is true in the main.

And, as the time went on, until two, three, four months had passed since Kirke's promotion, and nothing had occured, we forgot all about our apprehensions of evil, and if we thought of the matter at all, we thought we had wronged Halliday by our suspicions.

It was a dark night in November, with considerable fog in the air, and strong appearances of rain.

I was at Golosha, the northern terminus of the road, looking after some repairs on a defective boiler, and I was going down to New York on the 7.50 train—Kirke's train.

About seven there came a telegram from old Whately, whose summer residence was nearly midway between Golosha and New York; and the old heathen had not yet forsaken it for the city. The telegraph operator came into the house where Kirke was at work—for he was always at work—and read it to him. Kirke made a note of it in his pocket-book.

"Pay train on the line. Will meet you just west of Leeds at 10.15. Shunt on to the siding at Deering's Cut, and wait.

WHATELY."

Kirke's watch hung on a nail beside the clock. It was a fancy of his always to hang it there when he was off the train, so that he could make no mistake in the time.

He glanced at the clock and from it to his watch. Both indicated the same hour—7.15.

"7.15," said Kirke meditatively, "and we leave at 7.50, and the pay train meets us at Deering's Cut at 10.15. Scant time to make the run in this thick weather, but it must be managed."

And he turned away to give some brief orders to the fireman.

Jack Halliday was there—he had been strolling in and out of the room for the past half hour, smoking a cigar and swearing at the bad weather. His train did not leave till near midnight, so he had plenty of time to swear.

We all went to the door and took a look at the weather and unanimously voted it deuced bad, and then we walked up and down the platform and smoked our after-supper cigars, and by the time we were through it was time for the train hands to be getting into their places. Both the clock in the engine-room and Kirke's watch indicated 7.18.

Kirke was putting his watch in his pocket as he said:—

"Garth, are you going with me on the Fiyaway?"

"No, thank ye," said I. "I get enough of that sort of thing in my every-day life. I am going to do a little swell business to night, and take passage in the palace car. Want to rest my back. Good night to you, and hold her in well round Rocky Bottom curve. The road's a little shaky."

"Aye, aye, sir," responded Kirke, and swung himself to his position on the Fiyaway.

The bell rang. I scrambled to my compartment in the Pullman, and felt horribly out of place among the silks and broadcloths and smells of musk. But I was in for "first-class," and made the best of it so effectually that five minutes after Gibson, who fancies he owns all creation because he has got a silver coffin-plate on his breast with "Conductor" on it, had shouted "All aboard!" I was sound asleep.

What occurred in other quarters to affect the fate of Kirke's train, I learned afterward.

Old Whately, the superintendent of the road, as I guess I have already said, had a country residence at Leeds, on a mountain spur, which commands a view of the surrounding country for more than a score of miles. The line of the railway could be distinctly seen in each direction fifteen miles, and Whately was wont to say his lookout was worth more to the safety of trains than all the telegraph wires on the line.

Whately was a rich old buffer, kind enough in his way, but sharp as a ferret in looking after the road hands, and determined that every man should do his duty.

He had but one child, a daughter; and Floss Whately was the belle of the country. She was brave, beautiful and spirited, and more than once, when her father had been away, had she assumed the responsibility of directing the trains, and she had always acquitted herself with credit.

Old Whately was very proud of her, as he had a right to be, and he kept all the young fellows at a distance, until it was said that he intended to keep his daughter single till the Czar of Russia came on to marry her.

This night in November, old Whately and Floss were out on the piazza of their country home, peering through the gloom for the Golosha train, which was nearly due.

"It's very strange it doesn't come in sight!" said Whately, laying down his night glass in disgust. "It's hard on to ten now! They ought to show their light around Spruce pond by this time!"

"You telegraphed them, father? You let them know the pay train was on the road?" asked Floss.

"To be sure. And, good Heavens! there is the head light of the pay train now! See! not ten miles away and running like the deuce, as it always does!"

He pointed with trembling finger down to the valley gorge, where, far away, a mere speck in the gloom, could be seen a light, scarcely moving it seemed, but those anxious watchers knew it was approaching at lightning speed.

Father and daughter looked at each other.

The truth was evident. For some reason the train from Golosha was ten minutes behind time, and it would not reach the siding at Deering's Cut until the pay train had passed beyond on to the single track! And then? Why, to read under the head of "Appalling Railroad Disaster!" and a few more homes would be rendered desolate, and a few more hearts would be made to mourn.

Father and daughter looked at each other in dismay.

"Is there time?" asked the old man, tremblingly.

"Selim can do it," said Floss, quickly. "If I can reach Leeds five minutes before the train—yes, two minutes—all will be well. Do not stop me, father!" as he laid a hand on her arm.

"But you must not go! It is dark and dismally lonely! No, Floss!"

"I shall go, father! Selim knows only me, and you could not ride him. I have ridden darker nights. And he is the only horse in the stable! Don't you remember, the others were sent to town yesterday?"

Before old Whately could stop her, she had ordered the hostler to saddle Selim, and she was already buttoning on her riding habit with rapid, nervous fingers.

The horse came pawing to the door. Floss sprang into the saddle, leaned down, and kissed her father's forehead.

"Pray Heaven to speed me!" she cried hoarsely, and, touching her horse with her whip, he bounded down the sharp declivity.

It was raining steadily now, and the gloom was intense, but Selim was used to the road, and he was sure-footed and his rider courageous. She urged him on at the top of his speed, up hill and down, through Pine Valley and over Pulpit Hill, and then she struck upon the smooth road which stretched away to Leeds, two miles, as straight as an arrow.

She could see the head light on the pay train far down the valley, distinctly now, and to her excited fancy it seemed but a stone's throw away. She even thought for a moment that she heard the grind of the wheels on the iron track, but no! it was only the sighing of the wind in the pines.

On, and still on she went. Selim seemed to fly. One might have fancied that he knew his mistress was on an errand of life and death. The lights of the station were in view—nay, she even saw the station-master's white lantern which was to signal the approaching train—to tell them to go on, for all was well,—on to their doom.

She dashed across the railway track, flung the reins to an amazed bystander, and, striking the white lantern from the hand of the astonished official, she seized the ominous red lantern from its hook, and springing upon the track, waved it in the very teeth of the coming train.

Two sharp, short whistles told her that her signal was seen, and a moment later the train came to a stop, and the officers rushed out to learn what it all meant.

Floss told them in a few brief words, and one of them at the station went forward to confer with the train from Golosha, which had not yet been telegraphed from the next station beyond.

The man waited fifteen minutes before Kirke's train slid on to the siding, and it was then known that but for the decision of one young girl, the two trains must have collided four miles beyond Deering's Cut.

When told the story Kirke looked at his watch.

The man from the station looked at his also.

Kirke's was ten minutes behind time!

You want to know how it happened. Certainly you must have guessed. Halliday did it. A man was found the next day who confessed to having seen Jack tampering with the time-pieces in the engine-house that night, but he had thought nothing of it, he said.

Jack? Oh, he left town and was last heard of in Australia. His little game was not a success.

A few months later Kirke was married to Floss Weately, for being ten minutes behind time.

Porson's Wonderful Memory.

Richard Porson had a remarkable memory. Being one day in the shop of Priestly, the bookseller, a gentleman came in and asked for a particular edition of Demosthenes. Priestly did not possess it; and as the gentleman seemed a good deal disappointed, Porson inquired if he wanted to consult any particular page. The gentleman mentioned a quotation of which he was in search, when Porson opened the Aldine edition of Demosthenes, and after turning over a few leaves, put his finger on the passage. On another occasion he happened to be in a stage-coach; presently there entered into it a young graduate with two ladies. This gentleman endeavored to make himself seem very learned; presently quoting a Greek passage, which he said was from Euripides. The Greek scholar, who was dozing at the other end of the coach, awoke at the familiar sounds, and drawing a copy of Euripides from the folds of his cloak, politely asked him to favor him with the passage. The student could not; and the ladies began to titter. Reddening, the youth said that on second thoughts, the passage, he was sure, was in Sophocles. Porson thereupon produced a copy of Sophocles, and again asked him to favor him with the passage. The undergraduate again failed; the ladies tittered greatly. "Catch me!" said he, "if ever I quote Greek in a coach again." Stung by the laughter of his fellow passengers, he said: "I recollect now, sir; I perfectly recollect that the passage is in Æschylus." His inexorable tormentor, diving again in the capacious folds of his cloak, produced a copy of Æschylus, and again asked him to favor him with the passage. The boiling point was now reached. "Stop! stop!" shouted he to the coachman. "Let me out! There is a man inside who has got the whole Bodleian library in his pocket!" On another occasion, calling upon a friend, Porson found him reading Thucydides. Being asked casually the meaning of some word, he immediately repeated the context. "But how do you know that it was this passage that I was reading?" asked his friend. "Because," replied Porson, "the word only occurs twice in Thucydides—once on the right-hand page in the edition which you are now using, and once on the left. I observed on which side you looked, and accordingly I knew to which passage you referred."

DEBTS OF HONOR.—The famous Paul Jones, having resolved to pay his debts first discharged those which he deemed debts of honor. An artisan, who was one of his creditors, called on him and presented his bill. "I have no money just now, my friend—I have no money just now, my friend." But, sir, I know that you paid away fifty pounds this morning, and that you have still some left." "Oh! that was a debt of honor." "Well, sir, I will make mine one also"—and, so saying, the man threw his accounts into the fire. Paul paid the debt on the spot.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MRS. E. G. DIXBY.

Directions for Cooking Chickens.

TO FRICASSEE CHICKEN.—Boil the chickens until tender in just enough water to cover them. An onion added is an improvement. Take the chickens from the pot, carve them, dip each piece in flour, and fry a light brown in pork fat. Thicken the chicken broth, strain and pour over the chickens in the dish in which they are served. Or, take part of the liquor in which the chickens were boiled, rub a spoonful of butter and a spoonful of flour together, and stir into the broth as it boils; add salt and a gill of milk. Lay in the chicken and stew twenty minutes. Serve on toast. Parsley cut fine is an improvement.

CHICKEN PIE.—Joint and boil one or two chickens,—according to the size you desire your pie,—in just enough salted water to cover them, and simmer slowly for half an hour. Line a dish with raised crust,—pie crust or potato crust,—then put in your chicken, salt and pepper, and dredge on flour. Some people slice potatoes very thin, and add an onion partly boiled. Cover with a light, thick crust, with a slit made in it. Bake about an hour. Veal pie is made in the same way.

ROAST CHICKEN.—Young fowls have a tender skin and smooth legs—yellow legs are best. The breast bone is sharp, and yields to pressure when young. Make a stuffing and fill both the breast and the body. Tie the wings and legs and put it in the pan with a little water. It must roast slowly and be often basted with butter. Basting makes it juicy. Dredge on flour towards the last and salt. Take the gizzards for gravy, boil them, and chop them up; season and use the liquor they are boiled in for the gravy, thicken with flour and a little butter, or a little of the gravy from the roaster. Turkey is roasted in the same way as chickens.

TURKEY AND CHICKEN BOILED OR STEAMED.—Stuff with a dressing of bread, butter, salt, pepper and minced parsley, or with oysters. Flour a cloth and sew around it. Boil forty minutes and then set off the kettle and let it stand, closely covered half an hour longer. The steam will finish the cooking. To be eaten with drawn butter and oysters. Or place the fowl in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water and steam till tender.

BROILED CHICKENS.—Cut them open through the back, take out the inwards, wash and wipe them dry; place the inside down on the gridiron. Great care must be taken that they do not burn, and do them very slowly. It is best to trim off the fat. About twenty-five minutes will do them.

First Things.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1650.

Anæsthesia was first discovered in 1844.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1827.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first watches were made in Nuremburg, 1477.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first almanac was printed by Geo. Von Purch in 1460.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

Jas. Smith and Justice Holroyd.

Formerly, in England, it was customary, on emergeecies, for the judges to swear affidavits at their dwelling houses. Smith was desired by his father to attend a judge's chambers for that purpose; but being engaged to dine in Russel-square, at the next house to Mr. Justice Holroyd's, he thought he might as well save himself the disagreeable necessity of leaving the party at eight, by despatching his business at once; so, a few minutes before six, he boldly knocked at the judge's, and requested to speak to him on particular business. The judge was at dinner, but came down without delay, swore the affidavit, and then gravely asked what was the pressing necessity that induced our friend to disturb him at that hour. As Smith told his story, he racked his invention for a lie, but finding none fit for his purpose he blurted out the truth:—"The fact is, my Lord, I'm engaged to dine at the next house—and—and——" "And, sir, you thought you might as well save your own dinner by spoiling mine?" "Exactly so, my Lord; but——" "Sir, I wish you a good evening."

The Legend of the Cedar of Lebanon.

This ancient legend—the dream, perhaps, of a Syrian hermit—shows that the Cedar of Lebanon, the timber tree of the Temple built on Zion, was held in the highest estimation, and exercised the fancy. The story proceeds that Seth received from the angels three seeds of that tree which he beheld still standing upon the spot where sin had been first committed, but standing there blasted and dead. He carried the seeds home, placed them in the mouth of the dead Adam, and so buried them. Their future history is curious.—Growing on the grave of Adam in Hebron; they were afterwards most carefully protected by Abraham, Moses, and David. After their removal to Jerusalem, the Psalms were composed beneath them; and in due time, when they had grown together and united in one giant tree, they, or it—for it was now one tree, a Cedar of Lebanon—was felled by Solomon for the purpose of being preserved for ever as a beam in the Temple. But the design failed; the king's carpenters found themselves utterly unable to manage the mighty beam. They raised it to its intended position, and found it too long. They sawed it, and it then proved too short. They spliced it, and again found it wrong. It was evidently intended for another, perhaps a more sacred office, and they laid it aside in the Temple to bide its time. While awaiting for its appointed hour, the beam was on one occasion improperly made use of by a woman named Maximella, who took the liberty of sitting on it, and presently found her garments on fire. Instantly she raised a cry, and feeling the flames severely, she invoked the aid of Christ, and was immediately driven from the city and stoned, becoming in her death a pro-Christian martyr. In the course of an eventful history the predestined beam became a bridge over Cedron, and being then thrown into the Pool of Bethesda, it proved the cause of its healing virtues. Finally, it became the Cross, was buried in Calvary, exhumed by the Empress Helena, chopped up by a corrupt Church, and distributed.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

How Men of Genius Converse.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Danton was either taciturn or satirical. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Butler was sullen and biting. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Milton was unsociable, and even irritable when pressed into conversation. Kirwan, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourse. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor saturnine and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed of wearying; he did not even speak correctly the language of which he was such a master. Ben Jonson used to sit silent in company, and drink his wine and their witticisms. Southey was stiff, sedate and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a reserved silence. Fox in conversation never fagged; his animation and variety were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious; so also was Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial life. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream" in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects and constantly demurs.

The Sea.

There is something, says Hazlitt, in being near the sea like the confines of eternity. It is a new element, a pure abstraction. The mind loves to hover on that which is endless and forever the same. People wonder at a steamboat, the invention of man, managed by man, that makes its limpid path like an iron railway through the sea. I wonder at the sea itself, the vast leviathan, smiling in its deep, waked into fury, fathomless, boundless, a huge world of water drops. Whence is it? where goes it? Is it of eternity, or of nothing? Strange, pondrous riddle, that we can neither penetrate nor grasp in our comprehension; ebbing and flowing like human like, and swallowing it up in thy remorseless womb—what art thou? What is there in common with thy life and ours who gaze at thee? Blind, deaf and old, thou seest not, hearest not, understandest not; neither do we understand who behold and listen to thee. Great as thou art, unconscious of thy greatness, unwieldy, enormous, preposterous twin-birth of matter! rest in thy dark, unfathomed cave of mystery, mocking human pride and weakness. Still is it given to the mind of man to wonder at thee, to confess its ignorance, and to stand in awe of the stupendous might and majesty, and of its own being, that can question thine!

The Ring-Finger.

How often are we asked the reason for the ring being usually placed upon the fourth finger. The ring-finger is more or less protected by the other fingers, and it owes to this circumstance a comparative immunity from injury, as well, probably, as the privilege of being selected to bear the ring in matrimony. The left hand is chosen for a similar reason; a ring placed upon it being less likely to be damaged than it would be upon the right hand. The ancients, however, are said to have selected it from a notion that the ring-finger is connected with the heart by means of some particular nerve or vessel, which renders it more favorable for the reception and transmission of sympathetic impressions, the left hand being selected because it lies nearer the heart; but of course the antagonist finds no structure to account for this impression.

Friendship.

There is no word that is more lightly used than the word "friend;" and there is no sphere so difficult to fill as that of friendship. For the most part, friendship is regarded either as a matter of sentiment or as a matter of selfishness. In youth we regard it sentimentally or romantically. Woe be to the young woman or young man who has not some poetic thought of the greatness, the beauty, and the desirableness of true friendship! And, alas for men when life has satisfied them by its strivings and its attritions that there is no such thing as friendship! Alas for them when they have worn off the gilt and found nothing but brass in the coin which in youth passed with them for gold!

—Fluff denounces the blue glass treatment as a humbug. He tried drinking whiskey out of it all one day, and has had a head like that of a boiled owl ever since.

Social Despotism.

In everything the German is controlled. He is controlled in his love-makings and marryings; he is controlled in the utterance of his opinion; he is controlled in his goings out and his comings in. The journalist is liable at any moment to fine and imprisonment, the caricaturist to arrest. Of liberty of the press there can be no question, of the license no doubt. In the old gambling days of Baden and Hombourg no native officer was permitted to play at the tables; the money of the State must remain absolutely in the State pocket; but this fatherly solicitude for the coin of the country did not extend itself to the pocket of the peasant, who would stand gloating through long Sunday afternoons at the heaps of gold, venture at last his florin or his thaler (dollar), and retire into his working-day world on Monday a disillusioned chawbacon. Control touches even the follies and flirtations of the young. Lately, in a northern capital garrisoned by Prussian troops, an ardent young lieutenant and a coy and bashful maiden found themselves for a moment by some rare chance in a deserted tea-room alone. The enamored youth had just caught his fair one by the hand, when her most intimate of intimate friends arrived. The poor girl started up in terror, and forgetful alike of her love and her lover broke out, "Pray, pray, best Evelina, do not say what you have seen." Evelina promised, and the imprudent maiden returned at once to the ball-room. But lo! next day the story, with many embroideries, was circulated through all the *kaffeen* (*cafes*), and behold, the day after the ardent lieutenant summoned to an irate general's presence. "Young man," said his stern *vorgesetzter* (superior), glooming down upon him in grim regulation wrath, "you are transferred to depot duty on the frontier; there you will have ample time to reflect on your indiscretion."

A Wedding Race.

Among the Hurarehs—a people of Asia—the following is the way weddings are managed:—

The suitors of the maiden, nine in number, appear in the field, all unarmed, but mounted on the best horses they can procure; while the bride herself, on a beautiful Turkoman horse, surrounded by her relations, anxiously surveys the group of lovers.

The conditions of the bridal race are these: The maiden has a certain start given, which she avails herself of to gain a sufficient distance from the crowd to enable her to manage her steed with freedom, so as to assist in his pursuit the suitor whom she prefers.

On a signal from the father, all the horsemen gallop after the fair one, and whichever first succeeds in encircling her waist with his arms, no matter whether disagreeable or to her choice, is entitled to claim her as his wife.

After the usual delays incident upon such interesting occasions, the maiden quits the circle of her relations, and, putting her steed in a hard gallop, darts into the open plain. When satisfied with her position, she turns round to the impatient youths, and stretches out her arms towards them, as if to woo their approach. This is the moment for giving the signal to commence the chase, and each of the impatient youths, dashing his pointed heels into his courser's sides, darts like the unhooded hawk in pursuit of the fugitive dove.

The racecourse is generally extensive—say twelve miles long and three in width—and as the horsemen speed across the plain, the favored lover becomes soon apparent by the efforts of the maiden to avoid all others who might approach her.

On a certain occasion, after two hours' racing, the number of pursuers was reduced to four, who were all together, and gradually gaining on the pursued; with them is the favorite, but, alas! his horse suddenly fails in his speed, and as she anxiously turns her head, she perceives with dismay the hapless position of her lover; each of the more fortunate leaders, eager with anticipated triumph, bending his head on his horse's mane, shouts at the top of his voice, "I come, my Peri! I am your lover!"

But she, making a sudden turn, and lashing her horse almost to fury, darts across their path, and makes for that part of the plain where her lover is vainly endeavoring to goad on his weary steed.

The three others instantly check their career; but, in the hurry to turn back, two of the horses are dashed furiously against each other, so that both steeds and riders roll over on the plain.

The maiden laughs; for she well knows she can easily elude the single horseman, and that she will reach the point where her lover is.

ASPIRE. If you aspire to the higer and the best, you may not be able to attain the summit, but you will come much nearer to it than if, in the first instance, clipping the wings of what is really pure, noble, unselfish ambition, you determine to sacrifice and surrender all claims to the highest and best, and rest content with some commonplace attainment.

Wrestling in Brittany.

The wrestlers appear (says Harper) in the arena, barefooted, and clad only in short wide pantaloons, or rather drawers reaching to the knee, and new shirts, formed however of the coarsest material. On first catching sight of each other, the two combatants advance into the middle of the ring, and shake hands in presence of the by-standers. They mutually swear that they have had recourse neither to sorcery, nor to any arts of divination or witchcraft, and promise to contend together fairly and loyally in the approaching engagement. Then they close, and the struggle begins. And now, on all sides, are heard the shouts and cries of the spectators, who, appealing to each wrestler by name, bid him remember that he has got to sustain the honor of his parish, and the glory and reputation of his native village. The combat is very frequently sustained with vigor for nearly an hour, for, in order that the victory be complete and decisive, it is absolutely essential that one of the combatants shall succeed in throwing his adversary twice upon his back, in such a manner as to make him touch the ground with both shoulders. When the plaudits of the crowd have saluted the conqueror, the latter seizes, by one of his horns, the ram, the prize of his victory, and preceded by the minstrels, makes three times the circuit of the lists, elevating the animal above his head, in order that it may be seen by all. There are some wrestling matches occasionally held in which may be counted more than a hundred combatants. Many adopt this rude profession for the sake of gain; but there are several wealthy farmers who enter the arena for the mere sake of the amusement derivable from the combat, and the honors to be procured by the victory.

—It is evident that the habit of idle young men going to "their uncle" to raise funds had begun to excite remark even in ancient times. Solomon's oft-quoted advice, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," would at least seem to strengthen this supposition.

—"That bed is not long enough for me," said a very tall, gruff old gentleman, upon being ushered into his bedroom by an Irish waiter at one of our hotels. "Faith, an you'll find it is pretty long, sir, when you get into it," was the reply; "for then there'll be two feet more added to it."

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, OCTOBER 23, 1877.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will receipt for cash, attend to orders for Job Work and Advertising, and to any other matters which patrons may desire:

Every Postmaster in Oxford County;

Albany, J. H. Lovejoy; Andover, F. A. Bodwell; Bethel, E. Foster, jr., E. W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. L. Frink; Buckfield, Geo. D. Bisbee; Canton, A. S. Hathaway; Dixfield, Hon. E. G. Harlow; Fryeburg, Seth W. Fife; Gilead, A. J. Blake; Grafton, John Beattie; Greenwood, D. A. Coffin, J. G. Rich; Hanover, A. K. Knapp; Hiram, L. A. Wadsworth; Lovell, G. H. Eastman; Mason, G. H. Brown; Mexico, H. W. Park; Norway, O. N. Bradbury, M. D., Upton & Farnum; Oxford, Rev. G. A. Lockwood, G. E. Hawkes; Paris, (So.) F. A. Thayer, (West) O. K. Yates, M. D.; Peru, A. L. Haines; Porter, F. W. Redlon, Isaac L. French; Rumford, S. R. Hutchins; Sweden, H. Saunders; Waterford, J. M. Shaw; Woodstock, O. C. Houghton; Franklin & Milton Plantations, T. H. Thornton.

☞Agents will deduct their commission before sending money to this office, as we do not open accounts with them.

True Conciliation.

While many look with distrust upon President Hayes's "policy" and criticise some of his utterances, there are few who doubt the sincerity of his purpose. It is the wish of every friend of republican government, to see sectional lines and sectional issues forever buried. Ever since the Constitution was framed, there has been a feeling of estrangement between the northern and southern extremities of the Union. When the convention was in session, differences of such magnitude arose that union appeared for a time impossible. By the strenuous efforts of our patriotic forefathers, a bridge of mutual concessions was suspended across the chasm which divided the country.—It has been the misfortune of the north that she has always supported the longer end of this bridge. Whenever serious differences of opinion have arisen between the sections, the north has invariably assumed another section of this bridge, until in '60 she was invited to maintain the whole structure. Then objections were filed.

That this difference of view should have existed is not a matter to excite surprise—the wonder is that articles of agreement were ever signed. The people of New England were Puritans, and democrats by instinct; austerity of deportment and moral rectitude were their leading characteristics. Having fled from oppression and tyranny, they were disinclined to become oppressors or to ape the tyrant. Living in a land of winters, they were necessarily active, industrious and frugal. All these traits they transmitted in a large degree to their progeny. The Southern colonies were composed of an entirely different class. A land of sunshine and flowers, with a world-wide fame for richness and beauty, and surrounded by the romantic interest which, in those early days, shadowed every newly discovered territory, drew adventurers from all classes of foreign society. The courts furnished a large share of population, and men who were favorites in European society, in that era, were seldom God-fearing, or even respectably moral. Bred in luxury and indolence, they despised the labors of the mechanic and farmer, which can alone make nations great and independent, and affected the airs of that monarchy to which they were so strongly attached. In acts of oppression they took special delight, and introduced a herde of barbarians to furnish them the bread they were too proud to earn for themselves. No two nations were more dissimilar than were these two bands of colonists—and this was scarce a hundred years since.

It was natural that the cold-blooded Puritan, following the "meek and lowly Jesus," who taught the doctrine of non-resistance, and forbearance under insult, should have been willing to yield all to fiery-tempered and less conscientious companion. This he did, trusting that time would prove the impregnability of the position from which he had retired in the interest of peace and harmony. Time has done this work, and done it well. Patient industry and the cultivation of the arts of peace, have transferred the wealth and culture of the country to a northern zone. The south is poor and humiliated. She is entitled to our sympathy and to the paternal protection of a powerful administration. War always fosters injustice—and so far as the south has been plundered and maltreated since she surrendered her armies and navies, she is entitled to equitable conpensation.

But we should not forget that most of the troubles which distract these States were brought upon them by their own imprudence. Suppose the "prodigal son" had returned to his father and said, "Old man, my little game didn't work; I've lost all the tin you gave me, also all the goods I hooked while passing through your domain, on my journey to the far country, so I have concluded to come back and pull with the old crowd. Now, I want you to let me run this shanty. True, my experience in running things has not been a great success; but I have had the experience, and if you don't grant me this, I'll raise an allfired row about your head. I'll get the other boys to join me, and we'll force or persuade the servants to leave, then you will be alone and can do nothing." If the father was weak and nervous and fussy, he might yield; or if he was fond of seeing his son trying unsuccessful experiments, he might let him work again. But if he were a strong, independent old gentleman, he would say, "My son, you have never shown any capacity for conducting affairs; you left home, and have lost your portion; you are proud and willful; I am very glad you have turned your face homeward, and it will be a great happiness when you are fully restored to your position in the family. Before this can be done, however, you must patiently take instruction from your younger but more successful brother." If the son received this admonition in bad taste the father should not extend full sympathy to him, and if he proceeded to execute his threat, the father should turn him out to husks and harlots.

So the administration and all the people should be anxious to restore the southern States to full fellowship; and the only question in dispute is the manner in which it shall be done. The present administration is yielding to demands, and giving way before threats. Those who oppose the policy, feel that we have made sufficient concessions to an unsuccessful party; that it is time for the southern people to acknowledge that our views are correct and our institutions are superior because they have been everywhere successful. They should now be willing to learn of us. We expect the south to "come penitently and humbly to the throne of grace." We ask it to occupy the position we have so long and faithfully filled. We do not ask this in a spirit of haughtiness, nor with a longing to control others, but for the simple reason that the south has had years of power, and during that time has grown weaker and more impotent, while the north has flourished with its institutions. If the south is ready to accept the situation, and also to co-operate with her sister States, now is the time to grant amesty and full fellowship, and the President is right in the main. But this is not in accord with the teachings of history. No conquered territory has ever, in the brief space of ten years, voluntarily surrendered the traditions and institutions of a century to adopt those of their conquerors.

With a largely democratic national house, and a senate composed of nearly equal parts, the country my look for a true indication of the course that is to be pursued. It it is for peace and harmony every American will rejoice, and he may be more justly proud of our institutions than ever before.

Congress.

Congress assembled on Monday last. Hon. S. J. Randall of Pennsylvania was elected Speaker of the House. This body was organized in a most unfair and partisan manner, the Clerk placing only such names as he saw fit upon the roll, and a Democratic House endorsed his illegal action. Most of the past week has been spent in organization, though a few bills have been presented.

President Hayes's message—which we present in full—tells Congress that it is convened to attend to duties which, for the sake of making a little political capital, were neglected at the last session.—This is all the people ask of Congress at present—that it pass the army appropriation bill. If it could then adjourn for a couple of years or so, it would give the people an opportunity to discover what a few laws mean.

Specie Payments in France.

France or more correctly the bank of France, (for the government of France as such has issued no paper money,) successfully resumed specie payments, a few weeks since, notwithstanding the resumption act passed after the close of the Franco-German war, did not require specie resumption until next January. Notwithstanding the fears expressed by many that there would be a run on the bank that would speedily exhaust the specie reserve, which is only a fraction of the amount of notes outstanding, yet the amount called for has been only a few millions.

For more than a year, the French paper currency has been at par with gold in consequence of the approach of the time of redemption; and before that, after the passage of the resumption act, was at a very small discount, in consequence of the universal confidence in the ability and disposition of the government to see the pledge redeemed. France has an advantage, too, in the fact that nobody there is deluded with the idea that a paper currency can be maintained at par with the money of the world without assurance of payment on demand or in the near future.

As the policy of resumption in this country is similar to that so successfully carried out in France, nothing but folly on the part of Congress can prevent putting this country on a specie basis within a year.

Some persons have an idea that France has resumed specie payment on the silver and not on the gold basis. This is not so. The bank of France is redeeming her notes mainly in gold, and the government of France pays her debt exclusively in gold. In fact, silver coins in France (as well as in the other states connected with what is known as the Latin Union), although an unlimited legal-tender on the old basis of 5½ to 1 of gold, yet are by the terms of the monetary agreement of the Union, issued in so small quantities as to furnish but little more than is wanted for small change, as in the United States, and thus gold is the practical money standard.—Lewiston Journal.

—Gen. John M. Harlan of Kentucky, whom the President has appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the resignation of Judge Davis, is about forty-two years old, and is the acknowledged leader of the republican party of his State. Gen. Harlan received a liberal education, studied law and engaged in its practice. When the war broke out he promptly espoused the Union cause and served two years as Colonel of the 10th Kentucky regiment, and then owing to the death of his father had to resign his position. In 1863 he was chosen Attorney General of Kentucky and after the expiration of his term entered upon an extensive practice of law with ex-Secretary Bristow. In 1871 he was the republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and in 1872 participated in the Presidential canvass, speaking in Maine and other States of the North. Gen. Harlan is regarded as the best orator in that State of orators—Kentucky—and is one of the ablest and most successful members of the Kentucky bar. He is a fine specimen of the physical man, being about six feet high, weighing 225 pounds, with a deep chest and broad shoulders and a large and finely shaped head.

The County-seat.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to say a few words through your paper to my brother voters of East Oxford. There is a petition in circulation through this section of the County, asking that our County-seat may be changed to Norway. The town of Norway, or some of its inhabitants, make us a big offer of the use of buildings to the amount of $15,000. It would take $60,000 to build us a good set of County Buildings.

Brothers, let us be cautious if we are going to sell our names or votes in this matter. How do we know but Paris will give us $20,000 or $25,000 in greenbacks for our names or votes, and not ask us to take it out in the use of buildings? Norway makes the first offer. Let us have others before we sell ourselves, and then we may accept the highest price. Perhaps if I had signed one of those petitions, I should think I had sold my name and vote to Norway before other towns had time to make or bid for them. Brothers, do not let us sell ourselves in this manner.

I have been through a scene something like this once before in my life, and from this experience, I say to you "beware, take care." We have a set of County buildings which have answered our purpose for a number of years. If they will not do now, it is the duty of the County Commissioners to put them in proper order, and we are able to pay the bills. Will the petitioners in favor of going to Norway be willing to go before the Legislature next winter, and say to that body "Norway will give us the use of buildings to the amount of $15,000 if we will go there, and we want to secure that prize, and let the old prize go for just what some one will give for it?" That would be like the boy who spoiled a twenty-five cent knife to secure a pelt worth ten cents! Would the Legislature be justified in letting us go for pay? I answer "no." I think that a Legislature which would take any notice of a petition where there is money or property behind it to influence the petitioners in any way, ought to be voted out of office, and forever to stay out.

Brothers, whenever it becomes necessary to change our County-seat, let us make the change like men, and not be bought or sold in the matter. If we had a few rich men in Dixfield who were able to give us a set of County buildings there, away in one corner of the County, would it be right for us to sell our names or votes to go there? Will there not be other offers for voters on the North or East side of the Androscoggin River, to join Franklin County? There is quite a portion of the County which can reach Farmington more easily than they can go to Norway.

Give me old Oxford County as it is unless there is some reason to change the County-seat other than to please the people of Norway, or for pay. A poor town, in the centre of the County which would be more convenient for a shire town will "stand no show" if we pursue this course of trade. They could not compete in the bids for our names and votes. When the voters of Androscoggin County were trying to settle the question where their County-seat should be; whether in Lewiston or Auburn, Lewiston offered a bond of $65,000 for votes. They had this bond before the people a month or more before the day of election. But when that day came, Auburn stood ready with $75,000 in money, to buy voters with. Then the voters of the several towns saw the point, that they were *selling their votes*, and they said to Lewiston and Auburn, "Go away with your bond and money; we have no votes to sell." The result was, the buildings are now where the majority of the voters wanted them. We should take a lesson from the experience of our sister county.

AN EAST OXFORD VOTER

TOWN MEETING.—At the town meeting last Saturday, David Frost was chosen Moderator. The town took action as follows:

Voted almost unanimously to build a Town House.

Voted to raise a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars for that purpose.

Voted that the money be raised on twenty years, six per cent. Town Bonds, and be expended so soon as the county-seat of Oxford County should be moved to Norway.

Voted to refer the matter of repairing the bridge over Crooked River to the Selectmen; they to take such action as in their judgment shall be necessary.—*Norway Advertiser report.*

Mr. Editor:—I wish to know what there is in the above action of the town of Norway, to justify the extravagant expectations of the many citizens of this County, who have signed the petitions for the removal of the County-seat, from Paris to Norway, who constituted Sumner Burnham, J. L. Horne and Wm. Frost 2d a committee to manipulate this matter, and of what organization is Mr. Upton Secretary? They certainly are not authorized to hold out any such inducements by the town of Norway, and if the people of Oxford expect Norway to provide buildings for the County free of cost and receive nothing in return, but the presence of a few County officials, and about four weeks session of Courts during the year, they will find themselves woefully mistaken. The tax payers of Norway will not do any such thing, and they propose to have something to say about this matter before it is finally disposed of. Wouldn't it be well for the County to get some definite and certain proposal with some responsible parties to back it up, before committing themselves to such a scheme, trusting to the fulfillment of promises that never can be realized. If the voters of the County see fit to remove the County-seat to Norway we shall rejoice, and bid them a hearty welcome; but if they are coming with the expectation that Norway will consent to be taxed more than her proportional part for their accommodations, I give them due notice that we intend to be heard on that question by and by. If the tax payers of the County suffer themselves to be wheedled into a position where they are compelled to expend seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars for new County buildings, don't growl, gentlemen, when the tug of war comes.

TAX PAYER OF NORWAY.

Norway, Oct. 19, 1877.

The citizens of Norway have voted to spend fifteen thousand dollars on a New Court House—this is the tax to be assessed on the town of Norway. Private subscriptions, already freely offered, will doubtless increase the amount to twenty thousand dollars. The buildings will be such as to reflect credit, both upon the town and the county.—*Norway Advertiser.*

Mr. Editor:—I would like to enquire by what authority the town of Norway is about to assess a tax to erect a new Court House? It has been repeatedly decided that towns cannot tax themselves for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing enterprises. I would like to know if any new law has been passed permiting such action, or whether Court Houses come under a different law from carriage shops?

ENQUIRER.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

Notes from the Country.

BRYANT'S POND, Sept. 1877.

This is one of the numerous little villages which owe their origin to the opening of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, about twenty-seven years ago. At the time this railroad was built there was only one family living here and that one had been here only a short time.—Thirty years ago this whole tract of country was covered with wood and timber, and was the favorite hunting-ground of the sportsman. Foxes, partridges and rabbits constituted the principal game. When railway communication was opened with Portland, a station became necessary here to accommodate the travel and trade to Rumford, Andover, Dixfield and the neighboring towns. A hamlet sprang up around the station, which soon increased to a village of respectable size. There is neither water nor steam power and the business is confined to small manufactories and trade. Bryant's Pond, which deserves to be called a lake, is one of the finest bodies of water in the State. It is nearly two miles long, and, being fed largely by springs, the water is clear and comparatively cool, even in midsummer. It is the natural home of the trout, and years ago, before they were driven out by the introduction of pickerel, the pond was literally alive with them. This village having no water power or other permanent business foundation, has suffered severely from the dull times and at the present time has a decaying appearance. About the only exception to this is the hotel, which, during the past year, has been enlarged and put in first-rate order, but we fear the proprietor is not getting adequate returns for his large outlay.

Woodstock is more than a hilly town; it is mountainous, and most of its arable land is rugged and stony. But the soil is strong and when once the land is subdued it yields bountifully. The high hills and mountain sides furnish excellent grazing for sheep, and sheep husbandry has been made a specialty here since the town was first settled. Years ago more sheep were kept in Woodstock than in any other town of its population in the State; but recently we think there has been a falling off in this respect, though we cannot understand why it should be so, for in a town so well adapted to this industry it must be as remunerative as anything. We noticed as we passed through the town, that hop growing is becoming quite common—almost every farmer having a patch greater or less in size. When hops sell well it is a profitable crop; but there is nothing a farmer raises, the price of which is so subject to fluctuations in the market. We noticed that this year's crop, especially in old fields, is badly damaged by vermin.

The mining fever has taken a very deep hold of some of the people of this town and dreams of sudden riches have evidently been quite freely indulged in by some. We doubt if these dreams are ever realized. We do not believe that any great amount of either silver or gold will ever be found in the mountains of Oxford County, for the reason that we do not believe it exists there; and this opinion is shared by those who have intelligently and carefully studied the rocky formations of these localities for many years. Traces of gold and silver may have been found; they are found almost everywhere, but the places where they exist in paying quantities are few and far between.

The rough and uninviting aspect of the country, comprising the town of Woodstock, prevented its settlement for several years after the adjoining towns had been settled. The first permanent settlement was made in 1776, by Christopher and Solomon Bryant, Jr., and Luther Briggs, all from Paris. In fact a large proportion of the early settlers came from Paris. In 1795-6, a road was located and built between Paris and Rumford, which passed diagonally through Woodstock, and this facilitated the settlement of the town. The first settlers were squatters, the land belonging to the State of Massachusetts. The Bryants run out a thousand acres, five lots on each side of the new road which they and their relatives settled upon. We think the following embrace all the families residing in Woodstock at the close of the year 1800: Christopher, Solomon and Samuel Bryant, Wm. Swan, formerly of Woburn, Luke Owens, an Irishman, a deserter from an English ship, Jacob and Luther Whitman from Buckfield, Levi Berry from the same town, Luther Briggs from Paris, and John Nason.

After the township was settled it was granted by the Massachusetts Legislature, half to Gorham and half to Dummer Academy. It soon after passed into the hands of other parties, one of the largest owners being Michael Little, Esq., of Lewiston. Stephen Chase, Esq., moved into town from Minot in 1804, and was the agent of the proprietors for over twenty years. He was the first Justice of the Peace in town, and the first Representative to the Legislature. He went to Lincoln in 1825 and died there.

Woodstock was incorporated in 1815 and then had forty-two families. The population increased quite rapidly for a few years after the incorporation, but we believe it has never at any time exceeded twelve hundred. The property in Woodstock is more evenly divided than in most towns; there are none rich and few who are very poor. There are many excellent farmers in town, among whom we may mention Perrin Dudley whose father was of Sudbury, Mass.; Alden Chase, who returned to his farm after having served as Register of Deeds for ten years; Alonzo Felt, grandson of one of the early settlers, who married the grand daughter of another; Danville J. Libby, by trade a carpenter, but prefers farming; Kilbon Perham; Elijah Day; Stephen C. Davis; nearly a score of Curtises; Albion P. Bowker, another carpenter farmer; Wm. H. Pearson, an occasional correspondent of the *Farmer*, and others.

—The Thirty-second annual session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of the State of Maine, will be held with Bangor Division, No. 14, on the fourth Wednesday of October, 1877, 24th day, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Let there be a *Grand Rally!* Free return tickets will be furnished to all representatives and members of the Order attending the session who have paid full fare over the Maine Central Railroad or its branches.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following message was sent to Congress at a little after one o'clock:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for service rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes however do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specified appropriations therefor; the Constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year. We have therefore an army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage and without complaining. These circumstances in my judgement constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session.

The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest, that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the army for the current fiscal year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for further consideration all questions relating to the increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of a reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended; and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force, could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army.

Estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764.98, and having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration. There is also required by the navy department $2,003,861.47. The sum is made up of $1,416,688.16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, $311,953.50, due for advance made by the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service, $50,000, due to the naval hospital fund, $150,000, due for arrearages of pay to officers and $15,219.50 for the supply of the marine corps.

There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for the rent of court rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies.

A part of the buildings of the Interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action.

I take this opportunity also to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of agriculture, industry and the fine arts which is to be held in Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to the government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of a strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been and is still reserved in the exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at that exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for the purposes in connection with the object in view; and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000 and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners.

I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented at your present session.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the Congress proposes to study,—how to diminish crime,—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of an act of Congress approved Feb. 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been at the earnest desire of the Swedish government postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8,000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the re-appropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

R. B. HAYES.

—After the confession of Mr. H. B. Payne of Ohio, in a speech delivered at Sandusky on the 27th ult., the democrats ought never again to speak of unfairness in the verdict of the electoral commission. The cry of fraud ought to be hushed. In the course of his remarks the speaker referred to the electoral commission, of which he was a member, and inadvertently threw a good deal of light upon the motives which influenced the democrats in their acceptance of that tribunal. "He admitted," says the New York *Tribune*, "that which everybody from the beginning has known, that the friends of Gov. Tilden in assenting to that method of adjusting the difficulty, supposed that it would be perfectly safe for them to do so. They acted, it appears, in the full expectation that Judge Davis would be appointed the fifteenth member as umpire, and that their cause and their candidate would be safe in his hands. Mr. Payne says that if it had been anticipated that Judge Bradley, or either of the other judges would be appointed to a seat in the tribunal, the electoral bill would never have been reported to the Houses, or enacted into a law. In a word the democrats believed, while talking of arbitration and of a fair judicial decision, that they would have a commission with them on every essential point; and had it been otherwise, in spite of all their patriotism and of all their desire for pacific proceedings, they would then and there have given the whole proceeding its quietus. It is proper specially to call attention to the fact that Mr. Payne, good democrat as he is, in this speech at least, cast no imputation upon the fairness or legality of the decision. It was not what it might have been, if Judge Davis had been the fifteenth member—that is about the sum of what the Ohio speaker has to say about it."

—Few better services can be done than to banish namby-pamby trash from juvenile literature, and to substitute for it what is healthy and jolly and interesting. This is the work that "The Nursery" performs for little children, and we therefore take pleasure in its deserved success.—N. Y. Independent.

—The comments from Washington only complicate the follies and mysteries of the Ohio election. If the result occasions no surprise in the administration circles, why was principle sacrificed with the view of averting it? If it is traceable to causes which have gradualy acquired strength sufficient to make it inevitable, why did the republican managers add to foreordained defeat the disgrace involved in a wanton abandonment of convictions previously cherished? And if the President is able to extract consolation and even encouragement from the fact that the policy condemned by republicans commends itself to democrats, why should the administration trouble itself to prevent democratic success? If the administration looks with complacency upon democratic victory in a state where the President and the Secretary of the Treasury wield much personal influence, how shall we hereafter estimate the relationship of parties to the administration, its personnel and policy? Finally, are we to conclude that the country has entered upon a modernized era of good feeling, the President caring more for friendly professions of the party that labored to keep him out of his office than for the party that struggled to place him in it, and depending for his reward upon the magnanimity of partisan opponents rather than upon the honest appreciation of long-tried friends? These are not irrelevant inquiries as at the first glance they seem to be. They are closely connected with the history and mystery of the contest just over in Ohio, and they have an obvious bearing upon the future attitude of the republican party toward the administranion to which it gave existence.—N. Y. Times.

—The French election Sunday passed off without serious disturbances, and the result shows that the republicans have secured a good majority, although it is less than they had previously. The latest returns indicate that 325 republicans and 191 conservatives were elected, and new elections will be required in twelve cases. The rules of the French election require that if a candidate does not have a majority of all the votes thrown that a new election shall be ordered. Last year the republicans had 366 Deputies to the conservatives 167. The republicans have lost several members in the late elections and it is an interesting matter for speculation to estimate the effect the result will have upon France and the French government. It is possible that MacMahon will feel encouraged by the result to persist in retaining his cabinet, with the design of ordering another dissolutio nin hopes of securing a majority at the next election. All the leading republicans, Gambetta and others were re-elected. Some of the administration papers claim that after Gambetta's boast that 400 republicans would be returned, the reduction of the republican majority is virtually a victory for the government and should encourage the continuance of the government policy. A republican paper, Le Temps while admitting of some reduction in the Republican majority, considers the decision of France in favor of the republicans as decisive.

—The abolition of slavery is becoming more and more widespread. A new anti-slavery convention between Queen Victoria and the Khedive of Egypt entirely forbids the export or import of negro slaves from or to Egypt, as well as all traffic in children. In future Egyptian slave-dealers will be tried by court martial as assassins, while foreigners so offending will be handed over to the tribunals of the countries to which they belong. English and Egyptian cruisers will be authorized to capture slave-ships sailing under the respective flag of either country. The Khedive further binds himself to abolih all private traffic in slaves, black or white within seven years from the present time as far as regards Egypt proper, and within twelve years in the Soudan and frontier Provinces. After the liberation of the Russian serfs and American slaves, it became evident that the traffic in human flesh and blood must cease. The Queen of Madagascar has also abolished slavery in that island.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary of the Maine Poultry Association has received notice that the American Poultry Association will hold their annual meeting in Portland in Febuary, 1878, having voted to accept the invitation extended to them by the Maine Association. This meeting brings the most noted "fanciers," and celebrated judges of poultry from all parts of the United States to the city. The American Association is authority for rules of the American standard of excellence. Charles A. Swett esq, of Buffalo, is President. A cordial greeting awaits the Association.

—The publisher of the very attractive new young folks paper, the Young People's Comrade (Z. Pope Vose, Rockland, Maine,) announces that to any person who will procure a club of ten subscribers to that paper and send him $15 in addition to the price of the papers, he will send a new FIRST-CLASS SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, such as has been hitherto sold for $75. Full particulars of this extraordinary offer (with copy of paper) will be sent by Mr. Vose, on application.

—Mark Twain's "Notes of Rambling Excursion" in the October Atlantic are very amusing, and that the public find them so is evident from the increased demand for the number, which the publishers have to print a second time. The 'Notes" are continued in the November number of the Atlantic, and it is announced that Mark Twain will be a frequent contributor to the magazine during the coming year.

—Rev. H. C. Munson, the Greenback candidate for Governor, preached his farewell discourse at Skowhegan on Sunday week. He is to return to Turner. But he will always be remembered as a queer episode in the polites of the state. His memory will be kept always green by that letter of acceptance, which conveyed a dim notion that he had dropped a syllable of his original name, and that Munson is our old acquaintnace Munchauson.—Belfast Republican Journal.

—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for the week ending October 13th, contains the beginning of a serial by the author of that charming story "Patty," besides the usual amount of other interesting and valuable matter. A new volume began with October. Published by Littell & Gay, Boston.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—Report of West Oxford Fair may be found on 4th page.

—A heavy snow storm Sunday night and Monday. Good for the sled trade.

—There were evidently too many Greeks in Ohio, on the opposing side.

—Don't forget that A. M. Hammond, Paris Hill, is selling out his stock at cost.

—Return hand bag found between Fryeburg and Lovell, Saturday, Oct. 13, to Oxford House, Fryeburg.

—Fare from New York to Portland on Maine Steamship line has been reduced to $3, for stateroom passage.

—Providence River and Virginia Oysters, in large or small quantities, may be had of Timmons & Hawes, Portland.—Read their card.

—We have received a lengthy communication eulogizing Dr. N. T. True of Bethel. While endorsing every word of the article, we deem it inappropriate for present use.

—C. D. B. Fisk & Co., under the Preble House, Portland, are doing an immense business in ready-made Clothing. They have greatly increased their sales by judicious advertising.

—Lincoln C. Daniels of Portland, whose advertisement appears in another column, is an Oxford man, and he will give our patrons special attention if they call at his place of business.

—S. B. Locke & Co., the enterprising traders of West Paris, make a bid for trade by filling their store with new goods, and offering them at very low figures. Do not fail to read their advertisement.

TOWN ITEMS.

Bethel.

George Osgood recently accidentally discharged a pistol so the ball passed through his hand. He will lose a portion of his fingers.

Melvin Stowe of Newry killed a pig, thirteen months old, that dressed 573 1-4 pounds. Who will beat this?

Mr. C. T. Bartlett raised a squash that weighed 105 pounds. Levi Twitchell raised two from one vine, weighing 73 and 75 pounds respectively.

Geo. Ellingwood raised a pumpkin that weighed 40 pounds, a turnip beet of 7 pounds, and apples of 15 ounces each.

Bethel and adjoining towns held a fair last Thursday. Full report next week.

W.

Gilead.

Oct. 10.—Our people have been aroused by the fact that for the last eight months there has been stopping with us one of the most desperate of characters. Some time last January a stranger giving his name as George White hailing from New York, came into this town and applied for work of Messrs. Bennett & Jewett, where he obtained employment and remained until some time in April, when he went away. Nothing was heard from him again until May, when he returned, and engaged lodging at a Mrs. Prescott's, bringing with him a team and some goods, such as shawls, dress goods, and gloves, which he sold for about one-half their real value. Although these things looked strange, he conducted himself so gentlemanly, no real suspicion was aroused as to how he came in possession of the team and goods. About three weeks ago he removed his team to Mr. A. H. Mason's and disappeared again. Last week he came to Portland with another team, and some goods which he offered so low that the authorities suspected him, and he was arrested and held for examination. Saturday he was brought up before the Police court, and testified as to his whereabouts and how he came in possession of the team and goods. He was placed back in jail while the city Marseal had time to telegraph to those places to obtain sufficient evidence. Being a different kind of a character than was expected, he made his escape Sunday morning, by cutting off an iron grating one inch in diameter, and has not been heard from since. He is reported to be one of the most desperate burglars and horse thieves in the country, and is known in the vicinity of New York as the famous Bill Buffett. His team and unsold goods are here and held by Constable J. W. Kimball for identification.

Later, Oct. 11.—A detective from Portland arrived here yesterday and gathered up the goods and team left here by one White, intending to remove them to that place to-day; but it was found this morning that the stable in which the team was stabled for the night had been broken open and the team gone and no trace has been found. It is supposed that the said White has taken it and left for parts unknown. The detective says he has dealt with a great many hard characters, but never has found White's equal. He returned to Portland to-day.

B.

Mason.

Our farmers have gathered in most of their crops, and they wear smiling faces, generally. A few of them are disposed to find fault because potatoes rot and are rather a small crop about here; but those are mostly confined to the grumbler class. With them there is nothing just right. The fact is, they never are satisfied—they would never be happy if they could not find something to be *miserable* about.

Our farmers were never in much better circumstances than now. To be sure, stock does not sell very high, so that they have as much money to pay debts with as they have had in some past years. Oxen are bringing from $100 to $150 a pair, three year old steers, matched and handy, from $60 to $100, cows from $18 to $30 each, two year olds from $15 to $20 and yearlings from $9 to $12 each. These are about the prices before the war. Sheep are selling from two to four dollars each, as to quality.

Wheat is a good crop this year. The town of Mason, with twenty-six voters, has raised two hundred and twenty-five bushels, equivalent to about forty-five barrels of flour,—about one-half the amount the town will require. Average yield per acre, about twenty bushels, or ten bushels to one, sowed; best yield per acre, twenty-three bushels; best yield for seed sown, eight bushels for one-half bushel of seed. Oxford County ought to raise and make its flour. It can easily be done if our farmers will but try.

Some of our people had pies and sauce made from raspberries picked as late as the fifth and sixth of October. Has anybody interviewed that venerable oracle in all such matters, the oldest inhabitant, to learn whether the like ever happened before in this part of Maine?

N. G. Mills has got his new barn finished. It is a model of neatness and convenience. Mr. Gardiner Roberts, the contractor, knows his business and fulfills his contracts. Mr. Mills has long needed a barn, and he has one now of which he may well be proud. It is 40x80 ft., and he has filled it to its best capacity this year. It has a cellar or basement under the whole of it, and every part of it, from top to bottom is fitted with the means of thorough ventilation, and it is so well supplied with windows that it is as light as a modern dwelling house. There is water in the cellar, which in winter will be used as a yard, so that his cattle will not have to go out doors to drink in stormy weather as they can go to and from the stable by a slightly raised inclined plane without going into the open air. There may be faults in his arrangements, but I have failed to see them. There is a cupola on the top eight feet square, surmounted by a rod and vane all finished in the most modern style. All of the posts in the basement, except upon one side, where all is wood, are of solid granite, and the sills of the main entrance to the barn is of the same material. For further information call on Mr. Mills, and he will be happy to show you all over his place.

I learn to-day that the West Bethel Grange is to have a hall. A. A. Grover has the order for the lumber, and he will soon have it ready for the carpenters.

G. H. B.

Norway.

E. C. Andrews is making extensive repairs upon the old house at the corner, near the Fair Grounds. A second story and a raised ell improve its appearance wonderfully.

It is hoped that all of your readers who are musically inclined, and who reside not more than fifty miles from Bethel, will be at that place this week, and let their voices be heard at the Musical Convention to be held there. A wide-awake, lively time is anticipated. Bethel is a stirring place, and full of whole-souled people, whose souls are full of music.—Let them have a good choir.

Mr. Sebra Gammon, a citizen of this town, aged upwards of seventy years, suffered the amputation of his left leg on Wednesday last, for malignant disease of the foot. He rallied quite well, but his great age renders a perfect recovery doubtful.

D. W. Beal has opened a ready-made Clothing store in Hathaway block.

Geo. W. Lock is putting up a stable in connection with his house nearly opposite the Academy.

T. H. Noyes, in the old Shackley store, at the head of the village, is doing a fine business in the grocery line.

Fred. S. Sargent has about concluded to remove with his family to Franklin, Mass. He receives excellent business offers from that place. Were it not so much for his financial interest, we should wish that some event might come up to prevent the removal.

The lyceum in connection with the High School, is progressing nicely. We hear that a high and honorable *court* is to held soon for the trial of a case of assault and battery; all the officers, jury and counsel to be connected with the school.

Paris.

We learn by telegraph that Miss S. J. Prentiss died at Bangor, last Sabbath.—Her remains will be interred in the family lot at Tuelltown, Tuesday. Services at the grave.

Very interesting temperance meeting, Saturday evening. A committee was raised to provide literary exercises for next week.

Our Manufacturing Co. is selling an unusually large number of sleds for this season of the year. Huge team loads go by our office daily.

The altar of the Baptist church was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves last Sabbath. During an entire year, bouquets, admirable in design and construction, have greeted the worshipers at this house, each Sabbath. The vast amount of labor necessary to secure this adornment has been cheerfully contributed by Miss Hammond, a member of the church. Thanks are due her from all who have found the services more attractive for her efforts.

West Paris.

The ladies Christian Aid Society will will hold an apron festival at Centennial Hall, next Thursday evening, Oct. 25th. A good oyster and pastry supper, and a partner to the supper table will be furnished the lucky one buying a rosette. All are invited to attend.

JNO.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

MY wife Georgie E. Johnson, having abandoned and deserted me without cause, all persons are forbidden harboring her or charging me on her account.

WALTER B. JONSHON.
Lovell, Oct. 11, 1877. o23-3w*

Administrators' Sale.

PURSUANT to license from Probate Court of Oxford County, I shall sell at public or private sale on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1877, at 10 A. M. at Marshall Walker's store in Lovell in said County all the right of George W McAlister in any real estate at his decease, especially in Lot numbered 52 in the 4th Division in said Lovell.

MARY A McALISTER. Admx.
Lovell, Oct. 13, 1877. o23-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

MATILDA POOR of Brownfield in the County of Oxford and State of Maine—by her deed dated the 29th day of July, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the registry of deeds Western District, Book 56, page 136, conveyed to Alexander Appleby and Lemuel B. Morrell in mortgage, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Brownfield aforesaid and bounded as follows to wit:—Beginning on the road leading through Brownfield Center at the southeast corner of Charles Edes land—Thence run north three degrees, west six rods and five links by said Edes land to land of Joseph P. Eaton—thence easterly by said Eaton's land five rods and eighteen links to a stake and stones—thence south five degrees east by land of said Appleby and Morrell, six rods and eight links to a stone post—thence westerly on the road above mentioned five rods and twenty three links to the bounds began at—and the said Lemuel B. Morrell assigned the said mortgage deed—together with the premises therein named to Alexander Appleby by his assignment duly executed and dated the 14th day of May A. D. 1877, and recorded in Western registry of Deeds Book 54, page 545, and the said Alexander Appleby assigned the said mortgage deed together with the premises therein named to Horace Billings and Son—duly executed and dated the 27th day of November A. D. 1875, and recorded in Western Reg. of Deeds, Book 61, page 414—415—and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, We the undersigned, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

HORACE BILLINGS
by his Atty. J. L. FRINK.
October 18th, 1877. o23-3w

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the first Tuesday of December A. D. 1877.

RESPECTFULLY represents GEORGIA A. FRYE of said Fryeburg that she was married to Wm. H. H. Frye at Portland, Me. on the third day of October A. D. 1866, by the Rev. E. C. Bolles—and lived with him in said State for several years and afterward at Owatonna Minnesota—that in July 1873 by his direction and consent she returned to said Fryeburg and has there since resided—that said husband has never supported or maintained your libellant since said return; but then at said Fryeburg wilfully deserted and abandoned her without cause or intent on her part to procure a divorce which deserting and abandonment has continued since said July 1873—your libellant avers that she does not know nor can she ascertain the residence of your libellee after diligent search therefor, but has been reliably informed as she believes that he fled and left said State of Minnesota and is in parts wholly unknown to her; Wherefore she believes it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with the peace and morality of society that a divorce be decreed to her from her said bonds of matrimony—and prays the same.

Dated at Fryeburg, this sixth day of October, A. D. 1877. GEORGIA A. FRYE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of October A. D. 1877.
A. H. WALKER, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE.
CUMBERLAND, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, Portland, October Term. A. D 1877.

Upon the foregoing LIBEL. Ordered, That the Libellant give notice to the said William H. H. Frye, to appear before the Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the first Tuesday, of December, A. D. 1877, by publishing an attested copy of said libel, and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in our County of Oxford, the last publication to be twenty-one days at least prior to said first Tuesday of December, that he may there and then in our said Court appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Libellant should not be granted.

Attest: F. J. LITTLEFIELD, Clerk.
o23-3w

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY shows that a town way, from G. B. Boynton's, to the highway running from Norway to South Paris near the residence of Henry Howe's heirs, in the town of Norway, would be of great public convenience, That the Selectmen of said town after notice and hearing of the parties, have laid out such way, and reported the same to the town, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, duly notified and warned, yet the town has unreasonably refused to allow and approve said town way, laid out by the selectmen aforesaid, and to put the same on record—Wherefore your petitioners, considering themselves agrieved by such delay and refusal pray that your honors, would agreeably to law in such case made and provided, accept, and approve said town way, and direct the same to be duly recorded.

Dated at Norway, Oxford Co., this first day of October A. D. 1877.
JOHN L. HORNE, and 35 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, A. D. 1877.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient,

It is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at Beal's Hotel, Norway, on Friday Nov. 23d, next, at ten o'clock A. M and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of said Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the Town of NORWAY, and also posted up in three public places in said Town, and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A True copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon. s15-3w
Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

ON the petition of MARY J. GOWELL Administrator on the estate of John F. Gowell late of Hartford in said County deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of said petition with this order thereon to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge
A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor on the estate of WILLIAM B WALTON late of Peru in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Oct. 16, 1877. WILLIAM WOODSUM.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of FRANCIS E BUCK late of Buckfield in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Oct. 16, 1877. MERRITT FARRAR.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of GEORGE W. EVERETT late of Norway in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH F. EVERETT.
Oct. 16, 1877.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of SAMUEL RICHARDSON late of Gilead in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

OLIVE E. RICHARDSON.
Oct. 16, 1877.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

REUBEN FOSTER Administrator on the estate of Reuben B. Foster late of Hanover in said County deceased, having presented his final account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance, and asked for his discharge as Administrator:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed, and the Administrator discharged.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October A. D. 1877.

JORDAN STACY 2d, Guardian of Moses N. Stanley an insane person, late of Porter in said County, now in Insane Hospital, having presented his account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM H. TALBOTT Guardian of Forest W. Jones minor child and heir of Waldo P. Jones, late of Andover in said County, having presented his first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Nov. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

CALEB P. HOLLAND Executor on the estate of John H. Marble late of Dixfield in said County deceased, having presented his account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

ALFRED P. ANDREWS named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Harvey Fuller late of Paris in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

ON the petition of DELPHINA A. HAYES of Greenwood, to be appointed Administratrix on the estate of Calvin Cole late of said Greenwood deceased:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1877.

EBEN S. KILBORN, surviving partner of Samuel S. Dunn, late of Bethel in said County deceased, having presented his partnership account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance, and also his private account in said partnership matters:

Ordered, That the said co-partner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy, attest:—H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that for a valuable consideration, I have this day given to my son, Nathan A. Nelson, his time during the rest of his minority to trade and act for himself. I shall, therefore, claim none of his earnings, nor pay any of his debts after this date.

CORYDON B. NELSON.
Witness—B. PRATT.
Oxford, October 20, 1877. 23-3w

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction or private sale, on the premises in the town of Buckfield, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of which Volantine Ripley, late of Buckfield died seized and possessed, the same being subject to mortgage.

ELIZA M. J. RIPLEY, Administratrix.
Buckfield Oct. 21, 1877. 23-2w

Examination of Teachers.

ALL teachers who expect to have schools in the town of Paris, during the coming winter, are requested to present themselves for examination at the Academy, Paris Hill, Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1877, at 9 o'clock, A. M. No teacher will receive a certificate who is not present, unless upon satisfactory excuse.

JAMES S. WRIGHT,
SETH BENSON,
F. T CROMMETT,
S. S Committee of Paris.
Paris, October 22, 1877. 23-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—

Taken on execution, and will be sold by public auction, on the fifteenth day of December, A D 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Law Office of Richard A. Frye in Bethel in said county, all the right in equity which Thomas Stearns of Bethel in the County of Oxford, had on the thirtieth day of January, A D 1877, when the same was attached on the original writ, to redeem the following described real estate situated in Bethel, in said County to wit:—the homestead farm with the buildings thereon on which the said Stearns now lives in said Bethel, the above named premises being subject to a mortgage, recorded in Registry of Deeds Book 162, Page 413, at Paris in said County given by the said Thomas Stearns to Robert A. Chapman, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars and interest, also another mortgage given by said Thomas Stearns to William Brown, and recorded in Oxford Registry Book 171, Page 22, to secure the payment of four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents and interest, on said mortgages there is supposed to be due about twelve hundred dollars, to which mortgages and records reference to be had for a more full description of said premises.

A. B. GODWIN, Deputy Sheriff.
Bethel, October 20, 1877. 23-3w

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has just completed, and now offers for sale a two story house, situated near the factory at Welchville in the town of Oxford. Said house is suitable for two families or would make an excellent boarding house—also one acre of land connected therewith.

He also offers for sale the
Largest Soap Factory in Auburn,
now selling each week, 30 barrels of soft soap and a large lot of hard, consisting of castile, laundry, &c., &c, with all necessary apparatus to run the same, consisting of Carts, Horses, Steam Boilers, Kettles, tanks, &c.,—now keeping 225 hogs. This factory was formerly known as the Cook Soapery, and is situated on Turner St.

Letters of enquiry concerning farther particulars, will receive promt attention. Address
o9tf W. E. CUSHMAN, So. Paris, Me.

Agricultural.

West Oxford Cattle Show and Fair.

The annual meeting and exhibition of the society was held on their grounds in Fryeburg on the 9th—10th and 11th. The entries were much better than in former years. The first day was rainy all of the day and but few exhibitors were present. The second day was very fine over head, but muddy roads, and about an average attendance was had for the day. The last day was cloudy in morning and rain begun to fall about noon, and the last part of P. M. rained in torrents. Financially the show has not been a success, otherwise it has been as good if not better than other years.

Some drunkness prevailed, caused by the surplus quantity that has been had in Conway, N. H., for the season, and it was peddled to some extent from the pocket, and that might be hindred to some extent if the police force did their duty to the letter.

In class 8 the committee reports that there was a display of domestic wine which they did not report on, as the majority of the committee were Iron Clads and could not test the qualities, and thought as the society prohibited their sale on the grounds, that they ought not to offer inducements for its manufacture.

At the annual meeting of the society for the election of Officers, the following was the result:

Pres. Col. James Walker, Fryeburg; Vice Pres. Geo. R. Bean, Denmark; Secretary, D. Lowell Lamson, Fryeburg; Treasurer, John Locke.

Trustees, A. P. Gordon and A. Buzzell, Fryeburg; Issac A. Walker, Stow; Aaron Jones, Sweden; Edwin Pingree, Denmark; Wm. H. Stickney, Brownfield; Horace R. Allen, Hiram; James Garland, Porter; Henry G. Walker, Lovell.

HORSES.

Lyman S Plummer, Sweden, best Stallion, $3 00; Chas D Fessenden, Brownfield, Breeding Mare, 3 00; E Ballaard, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 2 00; James A Head, Denmark, Family Horse, 2 00; Geo R Bean, do, 2nd, 1 00; Joseph Chandler, Fryeburg, Horse of all work, 2 00; A V Stevens, do, 2nd, 1 00; D J Heald, Lovell, matched Carriage Horses, 3 00; Geo R Bean, Denmark, do, 2nd, 2 00; Thomas Bragdon, Fryeburg, 3 year old Colt, 2 00; Samuel Charles, do, 2nd, 1 00; Chas Wakefield, Brownfield, 2 year Colt, 1 00; Wyman Harnden, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 75c; E Ballard, Fryeburg, 1 year old colt, 1 00; A W Gray, Brownfield, do, 2nd, 75c; A Buzzell, Fryeburg, 6 mo old colt, 1 00; P C Hartford, Lovell, trotting horse, (time, 2.50,) 5 00; Ed McAllaster, Lovell, 2nd, do, 3 00; H E Lord, Denmark, 4 year old trotting, (time 3.27,) 2 00; Anson Charles, Fryeburg, 3 year old, 2 00; James A Head, Denmark, 2nd, do, 1 00;

SWEEPSTEAKS TROTTING.

John W Thoms, Fryeburg, B M Stranger;—Charles Crosby, Norway, s g White Stocking; Geo Smith, Scarboro, b g Bay Stranger; P C Hartford, Lovell, b m Susan Jane; R B Murry, Cornish, b m Safety.

SCORE.

Stranger,	1,	1,	1,	$50 00
White Stocking,	2,	2,	2,	20 00
Bay Stranger,	3,	3,	3,	10 00
Susan Jane,	4,	4,	5,	
R Safety,	5,	5,	4,	

Time winning, 2:54½, 2:49, 2:47.

NEAT STOCK.

Ambrose A Leovett, Stow Ayrshire, 2 year old bull, $3 00; John Colby, Denmark, Devonshire, do, 3 00; Samuel Stickney, Brownfield, Jersey, do, 2 00; Wyman Harnden, Fryeburg, bull calf, 1st, 1 00; Ira Smart, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 50c; Aaron Jones, Sweden, 3 year old steers, 2 00; J W Barker, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 1 00; J A Head, Denmark, 2 year old steers, 2 00; James Walker, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 1 00; T Pingree, Denmark, 3 year matched, 2 00; Same, 2 year old heifer, 2 00; Aaron Jones, Sweden, 3 year old matched steers 2nd, 1 00; Edwin Pingree, Denmark, yearling steers, 2 00; Same, milch cow, 3 00; Thomas A Quint, Fryeburg, yearling bull, 2 00; Orrin [illegible] good, grade Jersey Heifer, 2 00; Chas D Fessenden, Brownfield, milch cow, 2nd, do, 2 00; Same, 2 year old heifer, 2 00; James S Walker, Fryeburg, 2 year old heifer, 1 00; Same, steer calves, 1 00; A R Jenness, Fryeburg, Jersey heifer calf, 1 00; Ira Smart, Fryeburg, 2 year old milch heifer, 2 00; Same, steer calves, 2 00; Geo R Bean, Denmark, best herd, 8 00; Henry Walker, Fryeburg, 3 year grade bull, 3 00.

TOWN TEAMS, WORKING OXEN, MATCHED AND BEEF CATTLE.

Jared F Berry, Denmark, Town team $10 00; Geo R Bean, Denmark, 3 year old, do, 12 00; Edwin Pingree, Denmark, 2 year old, do, 8 00; Horace Gore, Denmark, working oxen, 3 00; Thomas A Quint, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 2 00; John Colby, Denmark, matched oxen, 3 00; J F Berry, Denmark, 2nd, do, 2 00; Ira Smart, Fryeburg, beef oxen, 4 00.

SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

Ira Smart, Fryeburg, long wooled sheep, $[illegible]; A V Stevens, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 2 00; James Walker, Fryeburg, short wooled, do, 1 00; Chas Chandler, Fryeburg, Berkshire, Boar, 1st, 2 00; A R Jenness, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 1 00; Charles Chandler, Fryeburg, Breeding sow, 1st, 1 00; G R Bean, Denmark, 2nd, do, 1 00; Chas Chandler, Fryeburg, litter pigs, 2 00; A R Jenness, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 1 00; E Ballard, Fryeburg, breeding sow, grat, 1 00; A R Jenness, Fryeburg, yorkshire sow and boar, grat, 1 00; Same, Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 00; I S Barrows, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 50c; Sewell Richardson, Fryeburg, brown leghorn, 1 00; Randolph Howe, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 50c; H W Cousens, Fryeburg, light Brahmas, 1st, 1 00.

CROPS.

Caleb Frye, Fryeburg, 12 rowed seed corn, $1 00; James E Osgood, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 75c; Same, seed do 1st, 1 00; C W Bickford, Brownfield, 2nd, do, 75c; Aaron Jones, Sweden, largest crop wheat, 3 00; Silas Bennett, Denmark, 2nd, do, 2 00; Same, seed wheat, 1 50; Aaron Jones, Sweden, 2nd, do, 75c; W H Stickney, Brownfield, crop oats, 2 00; C R Smith, Denmark, 2nd, do, 1 00; Jared F Berry, Denmark, crop potatoes, 3 00; E W Burbank, do, peas, 2 00; C W Waterhouse, Fryeburg, best winter wheat, grt, 1 00; James Walker, Fryeburg, pop corn, do, 50c.

FRUIT AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

C D Fessenden, Brownfield, best winter apples, $1 00; Aaron Jones, Sweden, fall, do, 1 00; J G Swan, Denmark, seedling, do, 1 00; Eliphalet Weeks, Chatham, best vari, do, 2 00; Joseph Chandler, Fryeburg, do, grapes, 1 00; Aaron Jones, Sweden, ½ sec prem, do, 37c; James Bean, Brownfield ½ sec do, 37c; Sewall Richardson, Fryeburg, best beets, 25c; Same, parsnips, 25c; Same, turnips, 25c; Same, cabbages, 25c; A F Bradbury, Lovell, top onions, 25c; J W Souther, Fryeburg, Squash, 25c; Same, Pumpkin, 25c; T C Shirley, Fryeburg, tomatoes, 25c; James Walker, Fryeburg, best ½ b potatoes, 25c; Silas Bennett, Denmark, sweet corn, 25c; E W Burbank, Fryeburg, great vari of veg, 2 00; Ira Smart, Fryeburg, coll g seeds, 1 00; E W Burbank, Fryeburg, 2nd, do, 50c; G B Barrows, Fryeburg, great and best variety Potatoes, 1 00; E W Burbank Fryeburg, seedling, do, 1 00.

BREAD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Mrs Jas Garland, Porter, June Butter, 1st $3 00; Mrs Wm Wiswell, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 2 00; Mrs Samuel Stickney, Brownfield, do, grat, 50c; Mrs E W Burbank, Fryeburg, do, 50c; Mrs Thomas Day, Fryeburg, Fall, do, 1st, 3 00; Mrs T S Pike, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 2 00; Mrs Samuel Garland, Porter, fall butter, grat, 50c; Mrs A S Bean, Brownfield, do, 50c; Mrs E W Burbank, Fryeburg, do, 50c; Mrs Edward Webb, Chatham, do, 50c; Louise Haley, Fryeburg, Cheese, 1st, 2 00; Mrs Thos Day, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 1 00; Mrs E W Burbank, Fryeburg, do, grat, 25c; Mrs Wm Wiswell, Fryeburg, do, 25c; Josie Day, Fryeburg, do, 25c; Annie A Pray, Fryeburg, wheat bread, 1st, 50c; Ada Kenerson, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 25c; Susie F Randall, Fryeburg, do, grat, 25c; Louisa Haley, Fryeburg, brown, do, 1st, 50c; Annie A Pray, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 25c; Louisa G Haley, Fryeburg, do, grat, 25c; Annie A Pray, Fryeburg, Cake, 50c; Mrs T J Haley, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 25c.

HONEY, SUGAR, SYRUPS, JELLIES, PRESERVES &C.

Caleb Frye, Fryeburg, maple sugar, $1 00; E Ballard, Fryeburg, do, Honey, 75c; Silas Bennett, Denmark, do, 2nd, 50c; Wm H Stickney, Brownfield, bee's honey, 1 00; Same, do, 2nd, 50c; Etta Haley, Fryeburg, apple Jelly, 35c; Mrs Edward Webb, Chatham, Currant do, 25c; Mrs J M Bean, Brownfield, canned grapes, 25c; Same, do, Peaches, 25c; Mrs W H Abbott, Fryeburg, peach preserves, 15c; Same, Strawberry, do, 15c; Mrs Thomas Day, Fryeburg, sweet pickle, 1st, 25c; Louisa Haley, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 20c; Mrs T J Haley, Fryeburg, Pickles, 1st, 25c; Mrs Thomas Day, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 20c; Etta Haley, Fryeburg, blackberry pickle, 25c; Mrs Lucia J Colby, Fryeburg, Catsup, 1st, 25c; Mrs Thomas Day, Fryeburg, do, 2nd, 15c; Mrs A R Jenness, Fryeburg, apple Jelly, 20c; Annie Barrows, Fryeburg, Rheubarb, do, 25c, Mrs E P Weston, Fryeburg, variety canned fruit, 50c.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Louisa Haley, Fryeburg, woolen flannel, $1 00; Mrs T J Haley, Fryeburg, woolen blankets, 1 00; Mrs James Walker, Fryeburg, (lady over 70) do, Yarn, 1 00; Etta J Smart, (girl under 10) do, 1 00; Nettie D Seavey, (do,) 2nd, do, 50c; Mrs Thomas Day, best woolen yarn, 50c; Mrs A Swan, Denmark, Carpeting, 1st, 2 00; Mrs V R Stickney, Brownfield, 2nd, 1 00; Etta J Smart, knit stockings, 50c; Jennie A Bennett, Denmark, do, 2nd, 25; Mrs Eben Fessenden, Mittens, 1st, 50c; Mrs Amos A McIntire, do, 2nd, 25c; Sarah A Holt, (5 year old) do, 25c; Mrs Wm Wiswell, carpeting, grat, 50c; Mrs Henry Walker, 2 pieces, do, 1 00; Mrs Ira Smart, Footings, do, 15c; Mrs Thos Day, Stockings, do, 15c; Josie Day, do, 15c; Carrie D Osgood, Wristers, do, 15c; Mrs L D Cook, Porter, Mittens, do, 15c; Same, Stockings, do, 10c; Mrs Samuel Stevens, Carpeting, do, 50c; Lydia B Weeks, Stockings, do, 15c; Same, wristers, do, 10c; Olive Swan, Stockings, do, 75c; Mrs S E Ward, Mittens, do, 15c; Mrs Eben Fessenden, stockings and mittens, do, 25c; Jennie A Bennett, Denmark, (10 year) do, 25c; Mrs T S Pike, stockings, 15c.

NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Miss E M Chandler, Fryeburg, variety, $1: Mrs Mary W Willey, Fryeburg, 2nd do, 75c; Mrs Hiram Raston, Hiram, Quilt, 1 00, 2nd do, 75c; Mrs E G Fife & Co, Fryeburg, exhibit of Millinery, 1 00; Mrs Wm Chase, Fryeburg, drawn Rug, 1 00; Mrs James Sutcliff, Fryeburg, 2nd do, 75c; Mrs R W Thom, woven do, 1 00; Mrs Hannah Hubbard, Fryeburg, 2nd do, 75c; Mrs T S Pike, Fryeburg, braided Rug, 1 00; Mrs Ira Smart, do, 2nd, 75c; Florence Day, Fryeburg, painting and drawing, 1 00; Mrs John Locke, Fryeburg, exhibition plants, 2 00, cut flowers, 1 00; Laura Towle, mottoes, gra, 25c; Mrs Wm Wiswell, Rug, gra, 25c; Mrs Thos Day, do, 25c; Edna Walker, do, 25c, comb case, 10c; Albert W Walker, Denmark, mottoes, 25c; Mrs T J Haley, rug, 10c; Louise Haley, do, 25; Etta Haley, woven hair, 25c, pin cushion, ottoman and chair, 50c; Mary C Andrews, tidy, 10c; Mrs John Locke, picture frames, &c, 50c; Etta J Smart, tidies, 25c; Annie R Osgood, do, 25c; Mary E Swan, tidy and basket, 50c; Susie F Randall, crochet shawl, 75c; Etta Haley, herbarium, 10c; Mrs A R Jenness, tidy, 25c; Ella Weeks, fancy articles, 50c; Lydia B Weeks, tidies, 25c; Annie F Weeks, mottoes, 15c; Mrs Edward Webb, Chatham, bed quilt, 25c; Mrs A Ballard, rug, 25c; Mrs S E Ward, variety needle-work, 1 00; Charles Kelly, collection of butterflies, and birds' eggs, 25c; Susan Haggerty, rug, 25c; Eliza Ela, imitation flowers, 1 00; Edith McMillan, needle book, 15c; Mrs J O McMillan, mottoes, 25c; Carrie E McMillan, rug, 25c; Mary F Fife, toilet set, 25c; Mrs H A Farrington, brackett and motto, 1 00; Miss A A Pray, bird castle, 25c; Ella F. Abbott, toilet set, 15c; Nettie A Seavey, Brownfield, husk basket, 25c; Mrs T S Pike, tidy and woven hair, 25c; Annie Chase, tidy, 25c; Cora M Chandler, Quilt, 25c; Eva D Walker, do, toilet set, 25.

LEATHER.

W M Benton, Lovell, thin sewed boots, $1, John Evans, Fryeburg, single harness, 1 00; double do, 2 00.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Wm Goodwin, Denmark, draft oxen, over 7 ft, $3 00; Geo R Bean, Denmark, 2nd do, 2 00; W F Davis, Denmark, do, under 7 ft, 3 00; J F Berry, do, 2nd, 2 00; Fernando Witham, Denmark, 3 year old steers, 2 00; Geo R Bean, 2nd do, 1 00; Edwin Pingree, Denmark, 2 year old steers, 2 00.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A few entries, but the committee made no awards, as they deemed them unworthy.

HORSEMANSHIP.

Mrs Sarah M Bean Denmark, 1st, driving horse, $1 00; Mrs George A Frye, 2nd, do, 50c; Fred Ray Bean, Denmark, riding, (14 years old) 1 00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J C Lombard, Hiram, Davis Stump Puller, grat, $1 00; S A Page, stoves and wire fence, grat, 1 00.

The Bill of Particulars.

A friend in Geneva, Ill, writes us that he has heard a great deal about the "Dalrymple farm," near Fargo, and has also seen many contradictory statements about the size of the farm and the amount in wheat this year, and asks us to give him a "a bill of particulars." For the benefit of our correspondent, and others who may be interested in large farming operations, we will state that what is called the "Dalrymple farm," is a tract of about 11,000 acres of land near Casselton, twenty miles west of Fargo, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is owned by Geo. W. Cass and P. B. Cheney, of New York, and Oliver Dalrymple, the "wheat king of Minnesota," as he is termed. Twelve hundred acres were broken in 1875 and sowed to wheat last year. This year there are 4,000 acres in wheat—and a splendid crop it is, too—and 3,000 acres additional were broken this season for seeding next year.

Mr. Dalrymple also owns a half interest in what is known as the "Grandin farm," a tract of 40,000 acres just north of Elm River, in Traill County D. T. 35 miles north of Fargo. The other owners are the Grandin Brothers, bankers of Tidioute Pa. On this farm there are 3,500 acres in wheat this year, and some 3,000 acres broken for next year. To harvest this crop of 7,500 acres on the two places it required 42 self-binding reapers, 225 horses and mules and 150 men. Nine steam threshers, each with a capacity of 1,000 bushels per day, are now at work threshing the grain.

In addition to his interest in these two immense farms, Mr. Dalrymple owns 2,000 acres of land in Cottage Grove, Minn., near St. Paul, 1,500 acres of which is in wheat—so that either as sole or half owner, Mr. Dalrymple is interested in 9,000 acres of wheat this year, which will be increased to 15,000 acres next year.

We may add that it is the intention of the owners of these two huge farms to break on an average about 5,000 acres each year, untill the whole 51,000 acres are brought under cultivation. They have abundant means, and the experiment so far has proven that it is not possible to make a better investment of money. This is the second year of the enterprise, and so far the net profits have been over $10 per acre each year, for every acre under cultivation. Go thou and do likewise, and there is plenty of room here to do it in.—Fargo Dacota Times.

"Is the Calla a Lily?"

Dear Little Schoolma'am: In looking over one of the back numbers of St. Nicholas (March, 1875), I have found in the "Letter Box" an inquiry which I would like to answer. It is from Abby G. Shaw. she asks: "Is the calla a lily?" and says she thinks it is not, giving as authority "Wood's Class-Book of Botany, published in 1848." Now, I have studied botany a good deal, and I think it is a lily. Will you please tell me what you think about it?

Mignonette.

If "Mignonette" will think how strange and misleading are some of the "common" names given to flowers within her own knowledge, she will know at once that the fact of a plant being called a "lily" is no proof that it is one. For instance, we have all kinds of roses—,rock-rose, guelder-rose, rose of Sharon, and others,—which are not roses at all, and in no manner related to the roses, except that they all are plants. Strictly, nothing is a true rose unless it belongs to the botanical genus Rosa.—We must take the same ground with lilies. We have pond or water lilies, lily of the valley, St. Bruno's lily, and others, including the lily of the Nile. But, according to good authority, none of these are, in a botanical sense, lilies; that is, none of them belong to the genus Lilium, for only to such plants does the term "lily," without prefix or suffix, properly belong.

Every true lily has a remarkably regular and symmetrical flower. It is six-parted,—three outer parts and three inner parts,—both kinds so much alike that we do not say of them "calyx" and "corolla." It has six very prominent stamens and one pistil, which has a three-celled ovary. Now, nothing like this structure is found in the calla. It has in the center a fleshy stalk crowded with imperfect flowers, those with anthers only being above, and the others, with pistils only, below, and all very small, crowded, and nidistinct. The showy portion which surrounds all these flowers is not a flower at all, but only a white leaf, which, in our Jack-in-the-pulpit, is green, often with brown markings. Indeed, the calla and Jack are much more closely related than are the lily and the calla, for these two are so remote cousins that the relationship "does n't count,"—unless one of them should die very rich.

Little Schoolma'am.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for Sept.

Notice of Foreclosure.

ABERNETHY GROVER and Mary C. Grover, both of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by their deed, dated the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 153 page 481, conveyed to Fanny Grover in the said town, in mortgage, a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated on Bethel Hill on the southerly side of the road that leads from the Common down Mill Hill, and known as the Dr. John Grover stand, containing about four acres more or less, —bounded on the north by said road, south by land formerly owned by John Harris, east by "The Elms" lot, and westerly by land of Samuel Holt and others. And the said Fannie Grover assigned the said mortgage deed together with the premises therein named to Edwin C. Rowe by her assignment duly executed, and dated the fourth day of October, A. D. 1876, and recorded in Oxford Registry of deeds, book 175, page 315 and the said Edwin C. Rowe assigned the said mortgage deed, together with the premises therein named, to me, the undersigned, by his assignment duly executed and dated the thirteenth day of April A. D. 1877, deed recorded in Oxford Records book 175 page 403. And the condition of the said mortgage having been brokon, I the undersigned by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

JOHN M. PHILBROOK.

September 15, 1877. o9-3w

Notice to Log Owners.

(Abstract of Pliffs. Writ.)

Benjamin F. Guptill of Stow in the County of Oxford, Plaintiff vs. Amos Haley and David R. Hastings of Fryeburg in said County, Defendants.

ACTION upon an account annexed for personal services of plaintiff in cutting, hauling and driving into Saco River 508 hemlock logs, making 69,500 feet, at $4.75 per M. and 754 spruce logs making 88,400 feet at $5.50 per M. amounting to $816.72 upon which logs the plaintiff claims a lien for his personal services or work in cutting, hauling and driving as aforesaid—The logs which have been attached, and on which the plaintiff claims his lien are marked N. W. Writ dated September fourth A. D. 1877, and returnable to the September Term A. D. 1877.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, Sept. Term A. D. 1877.

BENJAMIN F. GUPTILL vs. AMOS HALEY et al.

Upon the foregoing suit to enforce the lien claimed upon the logs above described, it appearing to the Court that the owners thereof are unknown and have no notice of this suit. It is Ordered by the Court that the Plaintiff give notice to the owners of the above described logs, which are attached, on said suit by causing an abstract of said writ and this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed in Paris, in said County the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County on the first Tuesday of December next, to the end that the said owners of said logs, may then and there appear at said Court and be admitted to defend said suit if they shall see cause.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

Abstract of Pliffs. writ and true copy of the order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A. H. WALKER, Atty. for Plff.

Administrator's Sale!

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the seventeenth day of November A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, which Peter Holman, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, had in, and to the following described real estate, viz: It being the homestead farm on which the said Peter Holman died and occupied at time of his decease.

Wm. W. WAIT,
Adm'r, with will annexed.

Dixfield, Oct. 9, 1877. o16-3w

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to decide upon all claims, except those of the Administrator against the estate of Lyman Bolster, late of Woodstock, in said County, deceased, whose estate has been rendered insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1877, are allowed the creditors in which to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that we will attend to the duties assigned us, at the store of F. M. Bartlett, at Bryant's Pond, in Woodstock, in said County, on the first Saturday of January, February and March, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days.

JEREMIAH BARTLETT.
S. G. WYMAN.

Woodstock, Oct. 10, 1877. o16-3w

Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public auction, on the tenth day of November A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest which Anthacis M. Clark late of Bethel in said County, deceased, had in and to the following described real estate, viz: all that part of the Samuel Robertson farm so called, which lies on the southerly side of the County road leading from Bethel Hill to West Bethel, with the buildings thereon.

Dated the 21, day of Sept. 1877.

ENOCH FOSTER, Jr.,
o9-3w Administrator.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of CHARLES H. LAMB Bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at the office of Geo. A. Wilson in South Paris in said District on the twenty-ninth day of October A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock A. M. before John W. May one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District for the purposes named in the section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; Title Bankruptcy.

GEO. A. WILSON,
o16-2w Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:—DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of GILMAN L. BLAKE, Bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before John W. May, Register at the office of Geo. A. Wilson in Paris on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purposes named in the section (5093) of the Revised statutes of the United States; Title Bankruptcy.

OLIVER H. MASON,
Assignee.

Bethel, Oct. 10, 1877. o16-2w

ABSTRACT OF

CRIMINAL COSTS,

Allowed by Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, A. D. 1877.

Costs originating before S. J. Court:

State vs.	Manuel,	$49 69
do	Peterson,	33 55
do	Yeatton,	25 55
do	Everet,	4 20
do	Austin,	40 10
do	Raymond,	23 22
do	Price,	25 05
do	Fox,	19 80
do	Keene,	38 27
do	Steavens,	103 72
do	Eaton,	33 60
do	Richardson,	2 34
do	Greene,	6 02
do	Abbott,	3 30
do	Greenwood,	8 12
do	Jackson,	11 70
do	Milliken,	9 04
do	McMarley,	5 72
		$393 65

Costs originating before Trial Justices:

State vs.	Ridlon,	S. D. Wadsworth, Justice,		$27 60
do	Davis,	S. H. Faunce,	do.,	7 44
do	Lowe,	Jas. S. Wright,	do.,	17 30
do	Austin,	E. M. Carter,	do.,	16 05
do	Same,	E. M. Carter.	do.,	21 65
do	Bartlett et al,		do.,	31 91
do	Same,	A. K. Knapp	do.,	21 96
do	Price,	David F. Brown	do.,	12 61
do	Same,	do.,	do.,	15 86
do	Stevens,	C. F. Whitman,	do.,	61 20
do	Yeatton,	F. B. Andrews,	do.,	15 88
do	Same,	do.,	do.,	18 32
do	Keene,	Jas. S. Wright,	do.,	15 16
do	Price,	David F. Brown,	do.,	12 20
do	Same,	do.,	do.,	12 98
do	Manuel,	S. H. Faunce,	do.,	19 94
do	Everett,	Henry C. Reed,	do.,	15 73
do	Peterson,	S. B. Bean,	do.,	15 46
do	Jackson,	Geo. R. Weld,	do.,	41 90
do	Same,	M. F. Knight,	do.,	14 33
do	Bartlett,	A. K. Knapp,	do.,	21 87
				$437 35

Criminal Costs allowed by County Commissioners.

State vs.	Intoxicating Liquors,	C. F. Whitman, Justice,		$20 77
do	Yeatton,	do.,	do.,	11 33
do	Hammell,	S. H. Faunce,	do.,	12 51
do	Bonney,	Gilbert Barrett.	do.,	9 77
do	Hammell,	S. H. Faunce,	do.,	3 84
do	Sanborn,	David F. Brown,	do.,	8 98
do	Same,	do.,	do.,	80 72
Board of Prisoners,				58 43
				$206 35

GEO. H. WATKINS, Co. Treas.

Paris, Oct. 1, 1877. o16-3w

Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad,—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated by the State of Maine, and by an act of said State of Maine invested with power and authority to continue and prolong its railroad beyond the line of said State, through the State of New Hampshire to the eastern line of the State of Vermont, and to take and hold lands, or the right of way over lands, for the purposes of said railroad, without the limits of the State of Maine to said line of Vermont, to secure the payment of the principal and semi-annual interest coupons of the bonds of said corporation to the amount of Eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting, duly notified, and holden October 21, A. D. 1870, to wit: five hundred bonds for one thousand dollars each, and six hundred bonds for five hundred dollars each, all dated November 1, 1870, and payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred, with semi-annual interest coupons annexed, for interest on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year, principal and interest payable at Boston, in gold, did on the first day of Novembr, A. D. 1870, by its deed of that date, duly executed and sealed with its Corporate Seal, acknowledged and delivered, mortgage to Woodbury Davis, then in full life but since deceased, Samuel E. Spring and Weston F. Milliken, all of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, their survivors and successors, as in said mortgage designated, all that part of the railroad of said Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, extending and to be extended from the terminus in Portland, in the State of Maine, to Bartlett in the State of New Hampshire, located and to be located within said limits, called the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad including all the rights of way and lands taken and held, or to be hereafter (to wit, after said first day of November, A. D. 1870) taken and held within said limits, in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, by said company for the purpose of its road, and all the franchise of said road to build, maintain and operate said road from said Portland to said Bartlett, granted or hereafter (to wit, after said first day of November, A. D. 1870) to be granted by said States of Maine and New Hampshire, and all the rails and superstructure of said railroad between said limits of Portland and Bartlett, together with all cars, engines and other movable furniture, machinery and equipments of said road, and all other personal Property of said Company, appertaining to, and connected with the customary use and working of said railroad and the machinery thereof, to have and to hold the premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof and belonging thereto, to them the said Woodbury Davis, Samuel E. Spring, and Weston F. Milliken, their survivors and successors, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, upon the agreements, conditions and trusts in said mortgage deed set forth, that is to say on the condition that if said company should well and truly pay the interest, which shall from time to time accrue and become payable upon any and all the aforesaid bonds of said company, and shall well and truly pay the principal of said bonds, at the maturity thereof, then said deed should be void, and on trusts and agreements as set out in said mortgage deed, and said trustees, Woodbury Davis, Samuel E. Spring and Weston F. Milliken, by their respective signatures to said deed, accepted said trusts; and afterwards on the decease of said Woodbury Davis, the undersigned, Philip Henry Brown, was duly appointed successor in said trust to said Woodbury Davis, in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, and accepted said trust, and by proper conveyance from said Samuel E. Spring and Weston F. Milliken, the survivors of said original trustees, became and is vested jointly with said Samuel E. Spring and Weston F. Milliken with title in the premises, upon the conditions and to and for the same trusts and with the same powers and provisions declared and set out in said deed; and that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken by said Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, by its neglect and refusal for more than ninety days after presentment and demand on the Treasurer of said Company, to pay the semi-annual coupons aforesaid on the bonds aforesaid, secured as aforesaid by said mortgage, which became due and payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1877, which said coupons were at their maturity, and when they were payable, according to their tenor, first presented at Boston, and payment of the same was then at said Boston demanded and refused, and was afterwards, and more than ninety days before this date, presented to the Treasurer of said Company, at its office in Portland, and payment of the same demanded and was refused. That bondholders holding more thad one-third in amount of the bonds issued by said company, and secured by the aforesaid mortgage have made application to the undersigned, to have said mortgage foreclosed and claim that their coupons for interest on said bonds, which became due and payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1877, were presented as aforesaid, at Boston where the same were made payable, and payment of the same was there demanded and refused, and that afterwards the same coupons, more than ninety days prior to their said application were presented at the office of said company in Portland, to the Treasurer of said Company and payment of the same was there demanded of said Treasurer, and refused by him, and hath ever since been, and still is refused, and that thereby the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and the right to have said mortgage foreclosed by the Trustees, for the benefit of all holders of bonds, coupons and other claims secured there by, hath accrued to them, said applicants; and the undersigned, for the reason of the premises and of said condition broken, claim a foreclosure of the aforesaid mortgage.

Dated at Portland the ninth day of Oct. A. D. 1877.

o16 S. E. SPRING,
3w W. F. MILLIKEN, } *Trustees.*
PHILIP HENRY BROWN,

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of ABBIE HORNE, Bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this eighth day of October 1877 by Abbie Horne of Norway in said District, a Bankrupt, praying that she may be decreed to have a full discharge from all her debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition. It is Ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1877, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, be held before John W. May, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of October 1877, at 10 A. M., and the third meeting of the same on the fourteenth day of November 1877, at 10 A. M. at the office of Geo. A. Wilson in South Paris in said District, and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Portland Weekly Advertiser, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Wm. P. PREBLE,
Clerk of District Court, for said District.
o16-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

MARY A. PHILBROOK and Levi Philbrook, both of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their deed dated the seventeenth day of August A. D. 1875, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 171, page 574, conveyed to Ceylon Rowe of Bethel in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, in mortgage, a certain parcel of real estate situated on Bethel Hill on the southerly side of the road that leads from the Common down Mill Hill, and known as the Dr. John Grover stand, containing about four acres more or less, bounded on the north by said road, south by land formerly owned by John Harris, east by "The Elms" lot, and westerly by land of Samuel Holt and others; together with the buildings thereon. And the said Ceylon Rowe assigned the said mortgage deed to me, the undersigned, by his assignment duly executed and dated the sixteenth day of April A. D 1877, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 175, page 404. And the condition of the said mortgage having been broken, I the undersigned, by reason thereof, claims a foreclosure.

JOHN M. PHILBROOK.

September, 15th, 1877. o9-3w

STATE OF MAINE.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned citizens of the town of Paris in said County of Oxford, respecfully represent that public convenience and necessity require that the location of the County road leading from near the brook east of Benjamin F. Pratt's house in said town of Paris, thence in a southeasterly direction to a point in said road east of the hill about forty-eight rods be altered and changed so as to avoid the hill, and much better convene the public travel than where said road is now located and travelled. We therefore pray that your Honorable Court may proceed to examine said road and make such alterations, locations and discontinuances as you may deem proper and right, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

BENJAMIN F. PRATT, and 13 others.

Paris, Sept. 27, 1877.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Board of County Commissioners, Sep. Session, A. D. 1877;

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient: It is Ordered, That the County Commissioners meet at the dwelling house of Benjamin F. Pratt, in Paris, on Friday the 16th day of Nov. next, at ten of the clock A. M. and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Paris and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least 30 days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk

Non-resident Taxes,

In the Town of Stoneham in the County of Oxford, for the year 1876.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Stoneham, for the year 1876, in bills committed to Jonathan Bartlett Collector of taxes of said town, on the 6th day of June 1876, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 5th day of June, 1877, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town of Stoneham within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of I. F. Evans, in said town, on the 12th day of January, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners	Descr't'n.	Lot.	No. Div.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Willard, Samuel S.		2	3	A	13	$15	$40
		1	3	A	25	12	32
		1	3	D	100	30	81
		21			50	30	81
Hazelton, William,		8			15	15	40
		3			46		
		6			9		
		2			65		
		5			45		
		5			45	600	16 20
		11			8	5	14
		31			55	25	68
		6	2	3	50	20	54
		11			15	10	27
		5	2	2	35	50	1 35
		110 by Sher			100	15	40
		2	3	D	100	10	27
		10 N half			50	90	2 44
		6	2	3	40	20	54
		6			10	5	14
		1	2	5	100	15	40
		5			15	30	81
		29			30	40	1 08
Barker, Stephen H, or unknown,		4	1	5	12	50	1 35
Blake, Jonathan,		8	1	5	2	100	2 70
Walker, Orin,		6	1	5	2¼	25	68
Heirs of S. G. Scribner,		105 by Sher			100	5	14
Hawkes, Charles K.		2	2	5	100	10	27
McAllister, Mary Mrs.		26	S half		50	40	1 08
Coffin, David		7	1	8	25	20	54
Howe, John,		1	1	7	20	10	54
		2 letter D			40	20	27
		6	1	5	50	150	4 05
Mason & Coffin,		22			25	30	81
Stearns, Calvin,		19			10	10	27
		9	1	6	15	25	68
McAllister, Moody F,		7	1	8	25	10	27
Unknown.		2 letter D			100	25	68
Perkins, Oliver S,		6	1	10	40	40	1 08
Palmer, Noah,		2	2	3	100	25	68
Kilgore, Dean A,		7	1	3	50	25	68
Hazeltine, Cyrus K,		18	N half		50	125	3 38
Paul, George E,		3	1	9	100	150	4 05
Deficiency of highway for 1875,							$50 00
		1	1	10	100	100	2 70 7 50
Deficiency highway,		2	1	10	100	100	2 70 7 50
Deficiency highway,		5	1	8	78	100	2 70 5 00
Deficiency highway,		4	1	8	100	50	1 35 2 50
Deficiency highway,		3	1	8	100	100	2 70 5 00
Deficiency highway,		1	1	9	100	100	2 70 5 00
Deficiency highway,		2	3	B	100	75	2 03 3 75
Deficiency highway,		3	3	B	100	50	1 35 2 50
Deficiency highway,		4	3	B	100	50	1 35 2 50
Deficiency highway,		5	3	B	100	50	1 35 2 50
Deficiency highway,		6	3	B	100	50	1 35 2 50
Deficiency highway,		8	3	B	100	150	4 05 7 50
Deficiency highway,		9	3	A	100	100	2 70 7 50

LEVI McALLISTER,
Treasurer of Stoneham.

Stoneham, Oct. 1st, 1877. o9-3w

Non-Resident Taxes

in District No. 1 in the Town of Stoneham Oxford County for the year 1876.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the said town of Stoneham for the year 1876, in bills committed to Sumner Evans, Collector of said district on the 9th day of June, 1876, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 7th day of June 1877, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at Public Auction at the Store of I. F. Evans in said town on the 12th day of January 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners or unknown.	Descr'n.	Lot.	No. Div.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Allen, Ashbille T.		1	1	1	70	$100	
		1	1	1	80	200	14 20
Blake, Jonathan,		6	1	5	2	100	6 40
Walker, Orin,		6	1	5	2¼	25	1 60
Skillings, Amos T.		1	1	3	50	40	2 56
Coffin, Charles,		1	1	4	50	30	1 92

LEVI McALLISTER,
Treasurer of Stoneham.

Stoneham, Oct. 1st, 1877. o9-3w